"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; cloudy and colder Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,583. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PREDICTS GENERAL FOOD PRICE BREAK WITHIN FORTNIGHT

Commissioner Hartigan Expects New Crops and Stocks from West to be Effective.

EMERSON BLAMES EXPORTS

Finds Little Suffering, but Sees Hardship Near Unless Situation Is Relieved.

PRICE AGITATORS ORGANIZE

Governor Denies Charging Plot, but Explains That Propagandists Exaggerated Trouble.

While developments yesterday supported the opinion generally held among public officials that there was no widespread suffering because of lack of food and that bearish influences would cause a decided break in prices in the reasonably near future, the organizations and individuals active in the agitation against high prices refused to believe that relief would come without their efforts, and formed themselves into a permanent organization, with the purpose of obtaining cheaper food by radical action.

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson submitted to the Mayor a report in which it was represented that the increase in the export of staple foodstuffs from 1914 to 1916 had been even greater than was popularly conjectured, and had had a marked influence on high prices; that the amount of perishable food held in the cold storage plants of the city was "not unusual"; that the retail dealers in food were not exacting disproportionate profits, in some cases even selling at a loss, and that "there is less dependency and real need in the city than has been common for many years past."

The report said further that there did "not seem to be any sudden or recently developed emergency in the food situation in the city," and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, agreed by saying that the present situation could not be called a crisis. Yet both were of the opinion expressed by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury in his report to the Mayor on Friday that there had been a steady rise in the prices of food that had begun to pinch families of small income and would soon cause real suffering if not checked.

That the rise would be checked, Mr. Hartigan repeated, and to the evidence of a beginning of the break in prices which he presented on Saturday afternoon in the case of onions and poultry was added the fact that on Saturday night potatoes at wholesale dropped from $10 and $11.50 for a barrel of 180 pounds to $9 and $10.75 a barrel in the Wallabout Market. This decline was not reported until yesterday, and Commissioner Hartigan took it to mean that the opening of the potato, onion, and poultry markets this morning would see a general falling off in prices, which would be followed by daily drops, until the arrival of large quantities of foodstuffs now approaching New York on clear tracks would cause the real break. Mr. Hartigan expected the full effect of the receipt of new season produce, added to the influence of boycotts, probable Government action, and the approach of the Spring season, to be felt within two weeks. The chief contributing cause of the decline, he thought, would come from the fact that railroads had succeeded in opening their tracks and sending empty cars from New York to food production centres.

Governor Whitman, who was at the St. Regis yesterday, was hit by advancing prices when he found many dishes on the hotel menu 10 cents dearer than on Saturday. The Governor said that in applying the terms "exaggerated" and "inspired" to the food agitation on Saturday, he had not meant to charge that the movement against high prices was originated or engineered by persons with ulterior motives, but that all lawlessly inclined persons as well as partisans of the Central Powers were lending their voices and energies to make the noise louder than it would be under the influence of simple dissatisfaction with present conditions.

"I did not mean to intimate," said the Governor, "that any particular foreign element in the city was responsible for the disorders of the last few days, but that persons normally inclined to make trouble, to stir up disturbances against anything and everything, had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded in the present situation to excite the people. Also, no doubt, some of the comparatively few persons in New York, whose most active sympathies are with certain belligerent powers, have done what they could to keep the agitation going. I have no information that the disorders were the result of a plot or conspiracy, however."

The principal anti-high price organization meeting was held in the afternoon in Public School 62, at Essex and Hester Streets, under the auspices of the Mothers' Anti-high Price League, which invited delegates from labor unions and other bodies to be present. A committee, to be known as the People's Permanent Food Conference Committee, was formed to take charge of the general situation,

Continued on Page 3.

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

Neutral Envoys Confer with Bethmann Hollweg

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent to have invited the Ambassadors and Ministers of neutral countries to a conference yesterday at the Foreign Office, in which Foreign Secretary Zimmermann took part.

REPUBLICANS MAY REVIVE FILIBUSTER

Senate Minority Not Ready to Abandon Fight for an Extra Session.

PLAN AFOOT FOR CLOTURE

Many Administration Bills Doomed Unless New Congress Is Called.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The agreement reached last night to keep the Revenue bill constantly before the Senate until its final disposition on Wednesday night, proves today to be anything but a settlement of the major questions involved in the threatened Republican filibuster. That filibuster was planned, not to kill particular pieces of legislation, but to force an extra session of Congress.

This purpose has not yet been abandoned, and if even a small number of Senators should decide to adhere to it, last night's agreement puts them in a stronger position than ever for delaying so many appropriation bills that an extra session would be necessary to prevent the crippling of the governmental machinery for lack of funds.

It was never the purpose of the Republicans to kill the Revenue bill, they say. They feel that the next Congress, even with its closely divided house, holds out no hope of revenue legislation satisfactory to them, and if unsatisfactory legislation is to be passed they would prefer that it reached enactment now when Democratic responsibility is undivided. But the unanimous consent agreement of last night makes it certain that this bill, which would have been passed anyway, will prevent consideration of all other measures until three days before the end of the session.

The only exceptions relate to the Flood Control bill supported by Mississippi and Louisiana Senators, which may be taken up for not more than five hours tomorrow, and the comparatively unimportant Indian Appropriation bill, which, under the agreement, must be disposed of after two hours' consideration tomorrow. Neither of these bills affects the general congestion on the calendar, and when the vote is taken on the Revenue bill at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, six major appropriation bills, a host of nominations and some important general measures will remain to be disposed of.

May Force an Extra Session.

In this situation four determined Senators can prevent the enactment of almost everything. It remains to be seen whether Republican Senators, or any sufficient group of them, will take the responsibility of thus forcing the President to call Congress in session. There is undoubtedly a general feeling among the Republicans that the President should not be left for nine months to handle the foreign crisis without legislative advice. A well-informed Republican said this afternoon that this situation had not been changed by the agreement on the Revenue bill and that in his opinion an extra session would have to be called.

These Republicans believe that the President, in calling an extra session of the Senate almost at the last hour, opened the way for the accomplishment of certain things on which he has set his heart without in any way meeting their desires that Congress stand at his elbow in touch with every foreign development. They point out that the Senate alone can consider only nominations and treaties, and they expect the President to urge before the Senate in its extraordinary session confirmation of the treaty with Colombia, which has rested so long on the Senate's calendar, and the appointment of Dr. Cary Grayson to be Rear Admiral.

It was intimated in high quarters yesterday that there was one other matter that the President wanted to have considered by the Senate at its session after March 5. That is a revision of the rules permitting unlimited debate. It is under these rules, of course, that the present filibuster is possible, and the President wishes to see the repetition of this situation made impossible. Some provision for cloture in the Senate rules would accomplish this result, and a fight on the subject is expected.

Nearly 110 years have elapsed since the Senate rules were amended in any important particular. There has always been a radical minority in the Senate that favored limiting the time of debate, and this minority succeeded a year ago in inducing the Democratic conference to appoint a committee to investigate and report at the next session. But wide differences of opinion prevailed, and the fight was not brought to the floor of the Senate.

Administration Bills Doomed.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—That nearly all pending general legislation so long urged by the President must fail at this session of Congress now is practically conceded by every one. If the revenue, army and navy, sundry civil and minor appropriation measures still pending get through, that is all that the most sanguine Democrats expect. Substitution of a lump appropriation for the River and Harbor bill is almost conceded. The Public Buildings bill is generally admitted to be dead. The Flood Control bill will be talked to death tomorrow in the five hours allotted to it. Railroad

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A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH. Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today. —Advt.

EDWIN GOULD, JR., KILLED ON HUNT BY HIS OWN GUN

Was Clubbing 'Coon Caught in Trap When Trigger Caught, Firing the Weapon.

SHOT SEVERED AN ARTERY

Young Hunter Died Before His Sole Companion on Lonely Island Could Give Aid.

FATHER IS BRINGING BODY

Mother Prostrated at News of Tragedy, Which Occurred Near Jekyl Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 25.—Edwin Gould, Jr., 23 years old, who was staying at his father's Winter home on Jekyl Island, was killed last night by the discharge of a shotgun in his hands while he was trying to kill a raccoon found in a trap he had set.

With Noyes Reynolds, tutor to the children of Tracy Dows of New York on Jekyl Island, Gould left Jekyl yesterday afternoon in a canoe for Latham's Hammock, a small island about two miles from Jekyl, owned by his father, to hunt raccoons and to look at traps set on a former visit to the place, which is infested with these small animals.

Gould found a large raccoon fastened in a trap and began to strike it with the butt of his gun. The gun was discharged, the load of shot penetrating his left groin, making a wound about two inches in diameter, severing the femoral artery and lodging in the pelvis. Gould died of profuse hemorrhage from the wound in a few minutes, and before any assistance could be rendered him.

Left the Body and Called Help.

Reynolds tried to drag the body to the canoe, but was unable to do so. He fell into the water in his haste, and experienced some difficulty in reaching Jekyl Island, where his cries at the wharf brought assistance. A motor boat was dispatched to Hammock and the body was brought to Jekyl about 11 o'clock last night. This morning it was brought to Brunswick and embalmed for the journey to New York.

The private car Dixie, owned by Edwin Gould, Sr., was at Brunswick and was sent to Thalmann Junction on the Seaboard Air Line to meet Mr. Gould, who was at St. Augustine, Fla., at the time of the accident. A special train is now on the way to New York, carrying Mr. Gould and the body of his son.

Expressions of deep sympathy were heard on all sides, as young Gould and his father were both popular here, where they had come every Winter for years.

It was not until late today that full details of the accident were learned. Gould and Reynolds had intended to spend the night on the island hunting coons, traps for which had been set in many parts of the hammock. After walking for some time over the island, Gould and Reynolds came upon one of the traps in which a large coon was struggling, held fast by one foot.

Followed a Local Custom.

Many sportsmen would have shot the coon, but Gould, it was said, followed the custom of the natives, who kill trapped animals with a club in order not to injure the hide. He struck the coon across the head with his gun, holding the barrel in his hands. The first blow was not sufficient or was avoided by the animal's frantic efforts to escape, and the hunter struck again. It was the second blow that was followed by the discharge of the gun, which was loaded with birdshot. Reynolds, who was within a few feet of where Gould fell, rushed to his side, to find him mortally hurt.

Persons here familiar with young Gould's methods of hunting say he was accustomed to carrying his gun cocked. He used a hammer gun in preference to the hammerless. It is supposed that in the present case the trigger caught on branches or in the trap. Stories of carelessness on the part of Gould were told tonight by several former hunting mates. One local hunter said he had long considered it dangerous to go shooting with Gould, as he always carried his gun cocked. On one occasion, said this hunter, the gun was accidentally discharged, but without doing any damage.

The island where the fatality occurred is only a few hundred acres in extent. It was purchased several years ago by Mr. Gould, Sr., for a duck hunting preserve. There are several ponds on the island, near one of which is located the only building, a clubhouse. Each Winter Mr. Gould, Sr., has come to shoot ducks, and the island has been the scene of many hunting parties.

Mother Prostrated by the News.

The news that Edwin Gould, Jr., son of Edwin Gould and grandson of the late Jay Gould, had shot himself accidentally while on a hunting trip near Jekyl Island, off the Georgia coast, and died a few minutes later, was telegraphed here yesterday by his father, who had been spending a vacation with his son on Jekyl Island, which is owned by a group of wealthy New Yorkers and used as an exclusive Winter resort. Mrs. Gould, at her home at 936 Fifth Avenue, was so prostrated by the news that she was placed under the care of a physician. She had intended to go to Jeykl Island next week.

Details of the accident were procured by David H. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Gould, Sr., over the long distance telephone from the Jekyl Island Club yesterday afternoon. Young Gould had

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Alleged American Again Arrested in U-Boat Plot

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A wireless message from Madrid says that additional evidence obtained by the Spanish authorities in reference to the discovery of a pro-German plot has led to the re-arrest of a man giving the name of Wood, claiming to be an American, who had been set at liberty.

A Paris dispatch on Feb. 22 said Wood had been arrested at Cartagena, and had been protected by the German Consul. In connection with his arrest it was announced that the police had found a number of buoys, to which were attached boxes covered with waterproof cloth and containing dynamite, gun cotton and gasoline, as well as submarine parts.

KUT FORTS CUT OFF BY BRITISH ON TIGRIS

River Crossed at Shumran Bend in Rear of the Position and 544 Turks Captured.

SANNAIYAT LINE SMASHED

Fourth Row of Defenses East of Kut Stormed on a Front of 1,050 Yards.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The town of Kut in Mesopotamia, where General Townshend and 9,000 British troops, mostly East Indians, were starved into surrender by a Turkish Army in April last has in turn been cut off by the British. Kut nestles in a sharp bend on the left bank of the Tigris. The British, working up the river from its mouth in the Persian Gulf had advanced along the right bank until recently they were opposite the town. They have now crossed the river about six miles above and in rear of Kut at the Shumran bend. About eighteen miles to the east of, or below the town, on the left bank, they have by frontal attack smashed into the fourth line of trenches at Sannaiyat, a defensive position, three miles long, covered at one end by the river and at the other by a vast impassable swamp.

The following communication concerning the operations was issued by the War Office this evening:

"The southern portion of the Sannaiyat position captured in the first assault Thursday consisted of two lines of trenches on a frontage of 450 yards, and to a depth of ten yards. The Turks delivered six counterattacks, but, although one of them was temporarily successful, we secured and consolidated all our gains.

"On the afternoon of Thursday a further assault was launched against the Turkish first and second lines to the north and in prolongation of those secured in the morning, and our whole objective was gained. Heavy Turkish counterattacks temporarily retarded our progress, but we finally consolidated our gains, and at the end of the day the first two lines of trenches on a front of 900 yards were firmly in our hands.

"These operations having drawn the enemy's attention in the direction of Sannaiyat, (about eighteen miles east of Kut,) it appeared possible that a crossing of the Tigris might be effected at the Shumran Bend, (about six miles west of Kut.) Therefore, just before daybreak Friday the first covering parties were ferried across, followed at intervals throughout the day by other parties. These coverers firmly established themselves on the left bank, securing the landing, and taking many prisoners. Immediately landings were secured and sufficient clearance was obtained, the construction of a bridge was commenced, and completed in nine hours, and by nightfall the position on the left bank was secured and consolidated.

"The Turks offered stubborn resistance to our progress in the Shumran Peninsula, but, thanks to the efficient disposition and handling of our covering artillery and machine guns on the right bank, this resistance failed to stop our advance.

"Simultaneously with the crossing of the river the assault on the Sannaiyat position was resumed. The third and fourth Turkish lines of trenches were captured on a front of 1,050 yards.

"It is impossible yet to give a full account of the operations, but the prisoners taken on Friday in the Shumran area numbered eleven officers and 533 men. Five machine guns were also captured.

"Two enemy airplanes were shot down recently."

JAPAN SENDS MEXICO MUNITION MACHINERY

200 Expert Operators Accompany Cartridge-Making Apparatus Landed at Manzanillo.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—The cartridge-making machinery purchased from Japan has been unloaded at Manzanillo from the steamer Kotchiro Maru and will soon be put in operation. Two hundred Japanese experts accompanied the shipments to set up the machinery and operate it. It is hoped by the Government that this machinery will make Mexico independent of other countries for ammunition.

It is understood the machinery was purchased through efforts of Major Carpio of General Obregon's staff, who went to Japan some months ago. It will be necessary to rebuild the docks at Manzanillo in order to land the machinery. It is believed that the Government soon will purchase machinery for the manufacture of artillery ammunition.

JAPAN'S MESSAGE TO U. S.

Will Never Fight Us Unless We Impugn Her Honor, Minister Says.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The Rev. C. S. Reifsnider, President of St. Paul's College, Tokio, Japan, in an address here today, delivered a message which he said the Japanese Vice Minister of State had bidden him give the American people.

"Japan," read the message, "will never go to war with the United States unless the United States impugns Japan's honor."

By "honor," Dr. Reifsnider said, the Minister had meant such things as the alien laws in California and restrictions on immigration.

"I did not consider the message as a threat," said Dr. Reifsnider. "It impressed me as the expression of a desire to placate the United States."

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina. —Advt.

GERMANS ABANDON FRONT ON ANCRE; BRITISH PATROLS HARASSING RETREAT; BERLIN DEFENDS SINKING DUTCH SHIPS

GERMAN VERSION OF ATTACK

Regret Tempered with Pride in U-Boat Efficiency

BRAZILIAN STEAMERS SAFE

Only Three Ships Reported Sunk Yesterday in the War Zone.

ORLEANS DUE AT BORDEAUX

American Freighter's Arrival May Be Expected Today—Rochester Later.

171 Ships of 419,650 Tons Sunk in War Zone Since Feb. 1

A record of the tonnage sunk since Feb. 1 in the German blockade zone, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Ships.	Tonnage.
Dorothy, British	3,806
Iser, British	2,160
Falcon, British	2,243
Total	8,209
Previously reported	411,441
Total since Feb. 1	419,650

NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK.

American.	Neutrals.	British.	Other Belligerents.
2	48	104	17

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (via London.)—Although the daily increasing lists of U-boat victims are hailed here with great joy as making for a speedy end to the war, news of the torpedoing of seven Dutch steamers, received yesterday, caused a great shock to most people. No doubt they share the regret of the Government and naval circles that it could not be prevented. At the same time, the public regrets that the official Dutch note announcing the catastrophe does not mention the fact that the Dutch ships had only a partial assurance of free passage if they left the English port Feb. 22, while absolute security was promised if they waited until March 17.

German naval circles seem inclined to put the blame on the light-heartedness of Dutch shipowners, who were fully aware under what circumstances the wireless orders to spare the ships in question were sent out. No matter how often these orders are repeated, there must remain the possibility that some U-boats operating along the route in question did not receive them. Their wireless apparatus may have been out of order, which, considering the arduous manoeuvres of these vessels, is no uncommon thing, or they may have been submerged at the time the wireless order was sent, in which condition they would certainly remain unaware.

English and Dutch reports speak only of one U-boat having accomplished the sinkings. Therefore, so argues the strictly disciplined German mind, it must have been this one particular U-boat that missed the wireless order.

While one can hardly doubt the genuineness of the German regret, it is easy to reduct the underlying feeling of pride in the fact that, although all other U-boats were warned off, the only one unaware of the wireless order should be on the spot and do her work so thoroughly. Deplorable, therefore, as the sinking of Dutch ships may be, there is, from the German point of view, no doubt it will bring home to the world the watchfulness and efficiency of the boats engaged in these operations and the effectiveness of the latter.

Also, it is said to show that German orders, once issued, can not be trifled with, and it is therefore the better part of wisdom for neutrals to follow strictly the rules laid down for their convenience. What really prevented the Dutch ships from sailing while the passage was still safe is not quite clear, but it is generally surmised here that the English Government purposely prevented them in order to compel them to face danger and eventually create difficulties between Germany and Holland.

The comments of Dutch papers telegraphed to Berlin is not pleasant reading to the Germans. They suggest that for each of the ships destroyed a German ship be given them. The German Government's attitude toward this proposition can not be ascertained, and local papers make no comment on it.

Official Report on the Sinkings.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (via Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 25.)—An official statement with reference to the sinking of the Dutch steamers by a German sub-

Continued on Page 2.

YOUR INVESTMENTS—If you would protect them, arm yourself with facts. Read The New York Evening Post. 3c. daily, 5c Saturday. At all the better newsstands.—Advt.

Germany Pleads With China to Stay Friendly; Promises Safety of Chinese Lives and Property

PEKING, Feb. 25.—Dr. Yen Hui Ching, Chinese Minister to Germany, has sent a cablegram to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister, announcing that the German Foreign Office had verbally informed the Minister that Germany could not alter her submarine campaign, but that she would respect the lives of Chinese and their property, and hoped that China would not break off diplomatic relations.

The Minister added that Germany also promised to do her utmost to secure China's participation in the peace conference if friendly relations between the two countries were maintained.

A dispatch from Peking on Feb. 9 announced that the Chinese Government had sent a note to Germany warning her that China would sever relations if the submarine measures of which she had received notice were not modified. Another note, it was said, had been sent to the United States Minister in Peking stating that China had entered an energetic protest against Germany's procedure, and was prepared to take such action as might in the future be deemed necessary for the maintenance of international law.

It was said later that China was anxious to enter the war, in order to share in the peace negotiations and thus guard her interests, and that Japan had approved of her note to Germany.

SAYS OUR 'MENACE' WON'T STIR BERLIN

Reichstag Deputy Derides Reported Plans to Transport Nonexistent Armies.

URGES PROTEST TO BRITAIN

Failure to Demand a Safe Route to Germany Will Disgrace Us in German Eyes.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (via Tuckerton.)—What is America going to do regarding England's latest extension of her rights to control neutral navigation? That is the question of the moment here. You do not hear it discussed publicly, and the newspapers seem agreed not even to mention it, but you can read it between the lines of every article dealing with the subject. If you talk to a Deputy of the Reichstag on the situation he will, unless he belongs to the ultra-conservative clique, whose members, like Count von Reventlow, fear neither the devil nor the Yankees, carefully avoid any expression that might savor of boastfulness, or be considered an affront to the United States, because, as is evidenced daily, the Germans want no war with America, which, indeed, seems to them the acme of madness.

Your Reichstag member, however, will leave no doubt in your mind that Congress may talk of introducing conscription in America, as Reuter reports, or of mysterious sessions of the Naval and Military boards, or of the arming of all merchant ships with guns that have suddenly been discovered ready-made somewhere in the West and are now en route East, yet all these menacing measures will not alter the German determination to let the U-boats have their way.

It was in the restaurant of the Reichstag building that I was assured of this for the ninety-ninth time. It was some time before the very reserved member for one of the Hansa towns at last unbent and asked the question he had been aching to put: "What do you think will be America's attitude, &c." When I shook my head he explained what it ought to be. He considered it quite natural that President Wilson and many of his countrymen should incline toward England and the Entente. He would not even argue whether the President was right or wrong in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany; "but," he said, "unless the United States already considers itself allied with England it must take notice; it must protest against this latest English outrage. When Germany declared intensified U-boat war, she was careful to outline a safe route for the ships of America, Spain, and Holland to England. If America, or rather, President Wilson, understands neutrality as everybody else does, he must now demand that England shall outline a safe route for American ships to German ports.

This German politician was extremely anxious for the preservation of America's dignity, which he thought endangered by Reuter reports picturing the Directors of all the great American railway companies in grave council with representatives of the Shipping Trust, debating the best means of transportation for millions of soldiers, and tremendous parks of artillery, while there were neither men nor guns available.

"'The mobilization of railways,' Reuter calls it. You can't go fighting with locomotives," he said, "especially when there's an ocean between you and the fellow you want to lick."

In German shipping circles the new order issued by the English Government prohibiting either the purchase or sale of ships, is considered another attempt to enslave neutral navigation. It is implied that the present unpropitious conditions have induced certain neutral shipping concerns to offer their ships for sale to English shipowners, the natural consequence being that they would then sail with English crews, Dutch and Scandinavian seamen having struck. But it is stated that the English cannot spare seamen for additional ships now; will they take any more risks if they can be shifted to neutrals?

No men of standing or in responsible posts seem to take much stock in reports from Japan, via Stockholm, telling of mysterious war preparations and anti-American movements among the Japanese, "the dangerous nature of which would become apparent once America had crossed the Rubicon." There are many people here who know the East very well, some having returned from there not very long ago.

TELL OF FOOD RIOTS IN GERMAN CITIES

Reports via Holland Describe Protests of Hungry Women in Hamburg and Dortmund.

STRIKE IN U-BOAT YARDS

Workmen at Stettin Mutinous—8,000 in Berlin Ask Higher Pay—Dutch Fear Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The facts I have sent you of the growing desperation of the German people and the troubles of the German Government can now be supplemented.

My informant, who was in Germany this week, says that hundreds of workmen in the big shipyards and ammunition factories are falling ill from underfeeding. At the great Vulkan Yards at Stettin, where the principal work for a long time past has been submarine construction, there is a serious lack of hands solely due to the failure of the Food Dictator to provide them with enough food to enable them to drag themselves to he yards.

This physical failure of the men's strength has been added to by the strike of many hundreds of men in the same yards as a protest against the lack of food.

Affairs are much worse in Hamburg, where there are greater numbers of poor people. In the middle of last week Hamburg was the scene of an enormous demonstration, in which thousands of hungry women and ill-clad children walked in silence through the streets in the direction of the house of the Burgomaster. Their progress was stopped by the police and soldiers.

Affairs in Berlin are not less threatening. Already 8,000 employes of the famous General Electric Company have made united demands for higher wages and sufficient food. The plight of the women and children of the capital is pitiable. In almost endless columns they form up at the back doors of all the more expensive restaurants to receive what in normal times would be thrown away as kitchen refuse. This offal is now distributed to them under the supervision of the police.

At Dortmund last Monday many shops were sacked by hungry mobs. When the police tried to preserve order the mobs flew at the police, and until the soldiers were called in there was general rioting, in which many women and children were injured.

The situation, indeed, is in the deepest sense of the word desperate. Every item of information reaching Holland on Germany's situation increases anxiety here, for it is being asked how long Germany can continue in her present state, knowing that in Holland there is plenty, and even luxury. Moreover, much of this smoldering and occasional bursting into flame of hunger and desperation is actually taking place at points which can almost be seen from Dutch territory. Indeed, there is growing up here the opinion that Germany is really seeking an occasion to break with Holland in order to take whatever chance there may be of getting food by some sudden descent.

The Dutch are most restrained and quietest when the danger or seriousness of any situation is greatest, and one could plainly measure the gravity of the latest U-boat atrocity in its possible consequences, as well as in its intrinsic horribleness, by the sudden marked silence, even amounting to a sense of solemnity, which came down over the people like a heavy cloud when the news was known. Every Hollander felt that Germany's latest crime against her unoffending and not utterly unsympathetic neighbor was probably pregnant with consequences whose limits could not be seen. I have never seen the Dutch people so deeply moved by patriotic emotions nor swayed by so dignified an attitude of resolution to face what the next days may bring forth.

Out of Germany's latest crime against an inoffensive neutral neighbor there emerges a new significance in the fact that just inside the German frontier there are new, elaborate, well-armed trenches. What did Germany expect, and how did she argue in not only making these trenches, but also in taking good care that all the world should know they were there? Herein lies for the possible great danger for Holland.

TEUTONS RETREAT 3 MILES

Biggest Retirement Since the Marne Continues on a Wide Front.

BRITISH OCCUPY 4 TOWNS

Serre, the Two Miraumonts, and Pys Fall to Them Without a Struggle.

MAY STAND NEAR BAPAUME

Germans Destroy Big Stores of Ammunition, but Save the Guns.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are steadily withdrawing troops from many positions between Hébuterne and the ground southwest of Bapaume, and strong British patrols are pushing forward into the abandoned country, which they penetrated in some places for nearly three miles beyond the lines. They are already northwest of Serre, south of Irles, above Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, and Pys, which are now in our hands without a battle. The British gained a number of German strongholds which they expected to win only by heavy fighting, and the Germans yielded to the British pressure, the ceaseless pressure of men and guns, by escaping to a new line of defense along the Bapaume ridge.

This is the most notable movement which has taken place in the war since the Autumn of the first year. The German retirement in the battle of the Marne was forced upon them only by actual defeat on the ground. This is a strategical retreat, revealing a new phase of weakness in their defensive conditions. It has not come to the British Generals as a surprise. After the battle of Boom Ravine there were several signs that the Germans contemplated a withdrawal from the two Miraumonts, ad the recent capture of Baillescourt Farm and the ground north of the Ancre seriously menaced Serre. Yesterday morning, through a heavy gray mist, several fires were burning along the German front line.

"For several days the German field batteries have been firing an abnormal amount of ammunition, and it seemed likely they were getting rid of their supplies in the forward dumps before withdrawing their guns. The patrols sent out had a queer, uncanny experience. It was very quiet in the mist—almost alarmingly quiet. They pushed in after the Germans. Not a sound, not a shot, came from Serre. These reports were sent back, and more patrols were sent forward in various directions. They pushed on, picking up a few prisoners here and there who were sniping from shell holes and serving solitary machine guns. These men confessed they had been left behind with orders to keep firing and make a show so that the British might believe the ground was still strongly held.

Further on the same thing was happening. Patrols went out and sent back messages saying no Germans were ahead. They went into Miraumont, and in the centre of the main road a mine blew up with a great explosion, but by great good luck none of the British was hurt. At the end of the street six Germans were seen among the ruins. They were fired at and disappeared. Miraumont was taken without another shot than this, and with it Petit Miraumont next door. Last night the British troops advanced toward Warlencourt and south of Irles, and they took possession of the famous butte, that high mound above the bones of some prehistoric man for which there was so much bloody fighting in the Autumn and the first month of this year.

From the direction of Bapaume the noise of heavy explosions is heard as though ammunition dumps are being blown up and for the first time, perhaps since the German retreat from the Marne the Germans are destroying their own material of war on the way back. How far they are going back is not clear. Patrols are still pushing out, but beyond a doubt they are withdrawing to the high ground of Bapaume Ridge, where they hope to stand with greater safety than where they have suffered intolerably from the British gunfire and air raids.

May Force Germans from Bapaume.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 25, (via London, Monday, Feb. 26.)—The exact extent of the German retirement from the Ancre front is not known tonight, but it is estimated that it approaches a depth of three miles at some points. British patrols are out in all directions, harassing the Germans and keeping in touch with their movements. Until they report it will not be possible to say just where the Germans have determined to fix their next line of resistance.

Nevertheless, it can be said that the British are now or soon will be in a position possible to force the evacuation of Bapaume, which has been the key to the German position since the beginning

of the battle of the Somme. The points which already have fallen into their hands have stood out in the history of the fighting on this front and had been most stubbornly defended.

Friday night fires were observed in the German front line trenches. They were only dimly visible through the thick mist of the particularly black night, but it was discovered that the flames issued from burning German dugouts. Patrols sent forward reported the evacuation of the German outposts. Similar reports came from north of the Ancre, and by nightfall yesterday the British had established themselves in Petit Miraumont and advanced all along the line, meeting only with sniping resistance here and there.

Today the British patrols pressed forward, keeping in close contact with the Germans, who had retreated a further 2,000 yards during the night. Thus the way was opened to the ground which for months had been contested. There were bursts of stiff resistance from German obstructing parties which had been scattered in the rear of the retiring columns.

It is evident now that the Germans, taking advantage of the last days of the recent heavy frost and hard ground, moved a great many of their guns well to the rear, leaving others forward to keep up a show of resistance. This they had been valiantly doing for the last three or four days, firing more rounds than any German guns in recent months. The reason for this is considered as probably a desire to shoot up stores of ammunition which there was not time to remove.

The foggy, misty weather was ideal for the beginning of the German retirement, as it completely hid the purpose of the movement from the prying eyes of the airplanes, which otherwise would have daily searched out the German positions.

Official Report of British Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The village of Serre, north of the Ancre, in front of which the first British attack of the Somme offensive last July broke down, was occupied today by Field Marshal Haig's forces with little opposition. The Germans also withdrew from several strong points situated between Serre and the village of Miraumont, on the right bank of the Ancre River. Elsewhere on the British front there were numerous raids.

The text of the statement from British Headquarters in France follows:

During the last twenty-four hours the enemy continued to yield ground along the Ancre. Meeting with little opposition, small bodies of our troops pushed forward on a wide front, occupying Serre Village and several other important points further east.

We successfully raided last evening east of Vlerstraat, Belgium, on a front of 500 yards. Our troops remained in the German trenches for an hour, inflicted heavy casualties, destroyed several dugouts, a mine shaft, and three machine guns, and captured fifty-five prisoners and one machine gun. We also entered the enemy's positions during the night east of Armentières.

A hostile raiding party reached our trenches early this morning east of Ypres under cover of a heavy bombardment. The raiders were immediately ejected with loss. The enemy blew a mine this morning east of Ypres.

There was considerable artillery activity again on both sides south and north of the Somme.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the western front:

South of Ypres and between Armentières and Arras several advances of the British, some launched after strong artillery bombardment, were repulsed. Our thrusting detachments carried out reconnoitring attacks west of Lieden, in the course of which they penetrated hostile positions deeply, taking prisoners and destroying enemy works.

In the Somme sector the artillery fighting was spirited for a time, particularly between Sailly and Bouchavesnes.

East of St. Mihiel French enterprises were undertaken without success. Our own enterprises in the wooded district toward the Moselle resulted in the capture of twelve men, Near Lusse, on the western slope of the Vosges, German storming detachments brought back thirty men from French positions.

On Friday night a French airship was brought down in flames by our defensive fire in the forest east of Saarelben.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Last night our reconnoitring parties made two successful surprise attacks on German posts, in the forest of Apremont and north of Badonviller. There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

One of our aerial squadrons effectively bombarded the railroad stations at Grand Pré and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Our artillery was active in the region of Le Mort Homme. Our shelling was attended with good results. Intermittent artillery actions occurred at various points along the front in Lorraine and the Vosges. Quiet prevailed everywhere else.

The Belgian communication says:

Bomb fighting was resumed with violence in the region of Steenstracte and Het Sas. The usual artillery actions took place at divers points along the front.

BRITISH GUNS TURN RAVINE TO SHAMBLES

Big Trees Cut Down, Dugouts Torn to Pieces, with German Dead Lying Everywhere.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Saturday, Feb. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In broad outline I have already described the heavy fighting which took place on the morning of Feb. 17 across the deep gully called Boom Ravine, and up the slopes toward Miraumont. The history of this attack deserves to be told more fully.

It was very dark, pitch black, before dawn and heavy in fog. A thaw had just set in and the ground was soppy. In spite of the thaw it was horribly, damply cold. In utter darkness, unable to make any glimmer of light lest the Germans should see, the brigades tried to get into line. Two companies lost themselves, but got into touch again in time. A great fire of high explosives burst over the British assembly lines, the darkness being lit up by the red flashes of these bursting shells. Men fell wounded and dead. One battalion was specially tried and their brigadier wondered whether they would have the spirit to get up and attack when the hour arrived. But when the moment came they rose and went forward and fought through to the last goal, splendid and wonderful. They were the first to get to Grandcourt trench, which lay between them and Boom Ravine. The wire was not cut and there was the hammering of the machine guns and swish of machine gun bullets.

This battalion had already lost all its officers, who had gone forward, gallantly leading their men and meeting the bullets first. The Sergeant Major took command, shouted to the men to keep steady and found a gap through the wire. They forced their way through, passed Grandcourt trench, and, with the other men, dropped into Boom Ravine.

It was a ravine of death. The British shellfire had smashed down all the trees, and the tall trunks lay in the bottom of the gully. The banks had been opened out by shell craters, and several of the German dugouts, built into the sides of them, were upheaved or choked with dead bodies, or human fragments lay among branches and broken woodwork. One shell had entered a dugout and had blown six men out of its doorway. They were sprawled there at the entrance. Inside were six other dead.

From the dugouts not blown up or choked came groups of German soldiers, pallid and nerve broken, who gave themselves up quickly enough. One man was talkative. He said in perfect English he had been coachman to an English Earl and he cursed the British artillery. He said if he could get at the blinking gunners he would wring their blighted necks, or words to that effect. Another man was an ex-waiter of the Trocadero, and after the battle he was kept for making coffee, which he did as though he loved it.

But the battle was not over yet; it had only just begun. While Boom Ravine was being cleared of its living inhabitants by the first wave of English soldiers (they were men of London and the southern counties) other waves were coming up, or, rather, not waves, but odd groups of men, dodging over shell craters, and hunting as they went for German snipers, who lay in their holes firing until they were pinned by bayonet points. Their bodies lie there now, curled up. Some of them pretended to be dead when the British came near. One of them lay still, with his face in the moist earth.

"See that that man is properly dead," said an officer, and the soldiers with him pricked the man. He sprang up with a scream and ran hard away—to the British lines.

Six prisoners came trudging back from the ravine, with a slightly wounded man as an escort. On the way back they found themselves very lonely with him, and passed some rifles lying in their way. They seized the rifles and became fighting men again, until a little Welsh officer met them and killed every one of them with a revolver.

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AGAIN ACCUSES STURMER.

Prof. Milukoff Urges Judicial Investigation of Ex-Premier's Conduct.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional-Democrats, has issued a statement reiterating the charges made last November against M. Sturmer, then Premier, and inviting the fullest investigation of the former Premier's conduct.

M. Milukoff asserts the judicial department of the Council of the Empire does not possess the authority to demand an explanation of the charges made in the Duma, where full liberty of speech is guaranteed. He states that if the political controversy were to be transferred from the Taurida Palace, in which the Duma sits, to the courts he would be able to produce evidence completely substantiating his charges.

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The advantage of an Executor who is already posted on his duties

AN individual who has had no previous training as an executor is obliged to seek dependable advice. At every turn he has to ask questions. Delays result. Lacking orderly and systematic methods of settling the estate, or lacking vaults for the safe-keeping of securities, he is obliged to employ them from outside sources.

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A letter addressed to Mr. George E. Warren, Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will bring further information on these important matters.

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THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

Continued from Page 1.

marine is given out through the medium of the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"According to telegrams received from Holland, on Feb. 22 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, several Dutch ships were destroyed, which, with the agreement of Germany, wanted to leave the barred zone in a westward direction from Falmouth and Dartmouth.

"In answer to this, it is stated in authoritative quarters that after the declaration of the barred zone Dutch shipowners asked the British authorities to permit thirty-three steamers lying at Falmouth and Dartmouth, of which twenty were loaded with grain for the Dutch Government, to proceed out of the barred zone, which were still there after the expiration of the time fixed, (by Germany,) Feb. 5.

"The German authorities agreed to this, making an exception in order to let the twenty cargoes of grain reach the Dutch Government, but the condition was added that the ships ought not to sail later than midnight, Feb. 10-11.

"In this way the ships would have been able to leave in all safety the barred zone within the extended time, which was known to all submarines, and the termination of the period Feb. 12-13.

"The Dutch shipowners accepted this offere, but were for unquestionable reasons unable to ge their ships out of the English ports within the allotted time. They renewed their request for permission to sail later, and were informed that the vessels could leave Dartmouth and Falmouth either in full safety, on March 17, or, with only relative safety, on Feb. 22 by an indicated route.

"Eighteen of the ships decided to sail on Feb. 22, traveling together. Word reached Berlin on Feb. 16 of this intention, and thereupon the shipowners were expressly informed that unconditional safety could not be granted for Feb. 22, as there was no certainty that all the submarines engaged in the waters to be traversed would receive the wireless order. At the same time it was insisted that outside the indicated course no guarantee whatever would be given with respect to the danger of mines.

"Apparently eight ships finally took upon themselves the risk of the trip. If the Dutch news is correct, that these eight ships were destroyed—one is said to have struck a mine near the English coast, while the other seven on the afternoon of Feb. 22 were destroyed on the course indicated—it is to be deeply regretted, but the responsibility falls upon the shipowners, who preferred to send their ships under only comparative security on Feb. 22 instead of waiting until March 17, at which time full safety had been promised.

"The report of our submarines has not yet arrived."

Officers Describe Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Cronicle has interviewed in London two officers of the Eemland, one of the seven Dutch steamers torpedoed by a German submarine. One of the officers said:

"The only passenger apparently carried by any of the vessels was a Dutch officer of mercantile marine aboard the Menado. We fell in with a submarine—we saw one—and we were well under way again when at 5:55 o'clock in the evening we were hailed and ordered to stop. At the same time a torpedo was fired at us, but it missed its mark, going astern, and then we slowed down in response to a peremptory demand which came across in the darkness.

"We received an abrupt order to quit our ship and were told we had five minutes in which to do so. Captain Maars and other officers were on deck, and as soon as we were hailed we said: 'We are for the Dutch Government,' but that had no weight. The Germans' answer was: 'Five minutes.'

"Our crew comprised thirty-eight hands, with the cook, and we all shifted into boats and stood clear of the ship. What the fate of the Eemland was it was impossible for us to see in the growing darkness, but we noticed that the Germans put off from the submarine by one of their own boats and took bombs to our vessel, as well as to others of the Dutch group that were within sight.

"We were sufficiently close to the submarine to notice that it was an exceptionally large craft, mounting two guns, and that the chief officer, who appeared to have the direction of things, was in a uniform decorated with gold lace. The submarine fired at the Jacatra, sinking her, and also at the Noordendijk. The Menado is, we understand, in harbor, and there is a report that our own boat also is there, damaged, but how far that is true we cannot say.

"When we took to the boats we had not time to secure any of our possessions. We had to leave even the ship's papers behind us. We came away just as we stood up. We were twelve hours drifting around.

"Luckily it was a fine night, and the sea was smooth, but we had some difficulty in taking our bearings before being picked up by a British vessel, which it seems had come out to seek us and found us at 6 o'clock on Friday morning."

The second officer, who was interviewed, said:

"I was on the bridge when I thought I saw two masts and reported to the Captain there was a steamer ahead. We discovered that what I had seen was the periscope of a submarine.

"Without the slightest warning of any kind, so far as we could see, the submarine commenced to fire at the Noordendijk and the Jacatra, which were the two nearest to us. Both torpedoes seemed to strike true and the men were seen getting into the boats and making for us. We gave them some food as soon as they got on board and some milk to put life into them. They wore only small bits of clothing and were half frozen.

"The next submarine came to within fifty or sixty yards of us and we could see them preparing a gun, evidently intending to fire on us. We signaled to other vessels astern that there was a submarine attacking us. The submarine at once fired a torpedo which missed. Then the submarine went down and for a while we thought she had been satisfied with hitting the first two boats, but a little later she came to the surface again and torpedoed the boats that were furthest to the rear.

"Before she fired the torpedo that missed us she gave no warning shots nor any other sign to stop, but we slowed down almost to stopping, and the submarine came alongside with some German officers aboard.

"After we had left the Eemland, we found the submarine commander had got some of the officers of the other boats and had made them take bombs with them to destroy our boat, but first of all they went below and took a lot of wine and food and things.

"We were in ballast. There was nothing aboard but sand, but we had plenty of provisions and stores, and they helped themselves liberally."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch says submarines which have returned to their base report that they have sunk eleven steamships, two sailing vessels, and eight trawlers.

Three More Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Three ships we reported today as sunk in the war zone. Lloyd's reports the loss of the British steamers Iser and Falcon, and Paris sends news of the sinking of the British steamer Dorothy. The latter was of 3,806 tons. She was built in 1903 and was owned in Sunderland. She was last reported at Marseilles on Jan. 17. The Iser was of 2,160 tons and the Falcon of 2,243 tons. The Falcon's survivors will be landed tomorrow.

News dispatches from Holland to the London newspapers emphasize the continued indignation aroused among the Dutch by the recent destruction of Dutch ships by German submarines. The dispatches say that there is a complete absence of noisy protest, amounting to a sense of solemnity. All reports agree that nothing which has happened hitherto in the war has provoked such an intense feeling.

An Amsterdam dispatch to The Times says:

"Everybody is asking what the Government will do. The position is one of extreme difficulty, and is engaging the most anxious attention of the Government. It is generally accepted that a few days will elapse before the Administration's course of action is made public. It is not thought, however, that this new invasion of Dutch rights will lead to war, the Dutch people themselves being anxious to avoid it, while the rapidity of German efforts to mollify the outraged sensibilities of Holland indicates that Germany also is anxious to avoid further complications.

"Shipping interests are extremely concerned and talk of the stoppage of all Dutch shipping in general. It is suggested here that one way of bringing Germany to a sense of her misdeeds would be to seal the Dutch frontier so that Holland could be utilized no longer as a purveyor of foodstuffs for Germany. The expulsion of thousands of German spies and an embargo on the scanty resources of grain would also be wholesome measures. The Dutch, however, are a long suffering people where Germany is concerned and extremely cautious."

From Dutch sources the Reuter Telegram Company learns that it was the submarine U-3 which attacked all seven Dutch steamers on Thursday. Three were torpedoed outright, while German sailors boarded the four others and placed bombs which were exploded. So far as known these four did not sink, but their whereabouts have not been ascertained, with the exception of one, the Menado, which was towed into harbor by a British trawler.

The crews of the Dutch vessels rowed to the Scilly Isles, believing that all their ships had been sunk.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger expresses deep regret over the sinking of the Dutch vessels by German submarines, but says the sinkings were due to the British Admiralty's having refused to permit the departure of the vessels in accordance with the concessions Germany had made.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad, however, explains that the German Naval Attaché at The Hague only communicated the concessions to Dutch shipowners three hours previous to the expiration of the time limit, when it was impossible to get instructions to England in time. Therefore, this newspaper says, Great Britain is blameless.

DUTCH MUST KILL CATTLE.

Action Necessary Because Fodder Was Lost on Torpedoed Ships.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 25, (via London.)—A large amount of fodder was on board some of the Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed on Thursday. In consequence of the nonarrival of this fodder it will be necessary to kill a large part of Holland's cattle.

Detention at foreign ports of Dutch vessels laden with Chilean saltpeter and other fertilizers is causing alarm, it being feared that this year's harvest will be retarded seriously.

The statement issued yesterday by the German Legation here, to the effect that the torpedoing of the seven Dutch merchantmen was due "to an extremely regrettable coincidence of circumstances which is unfortunate, but was beyond our control," contains also an explanation made, it says, "to prevent erroneous impressions." It says that in view of the situation of Dutch vessels in English ports the sailing time for these ships was first fixed for Feb. 5, then for Feb. 9, and then for midnight of Feb. 10. Finally, "for reasons for which England was to blame," the sailing date was postponed to Feb. 22 or March 17.

The only date of sailing for which absolute safety from submarines could be guaranteed was March 17, the statement says, as by that time all German submarines would have possessed instructions in regard to these vessels. Even then safety from mines could not be guaranteed, shippers having been warned on Feb. 6 that the danger zone had been mined extensively.

For the same reasons, the statement says, until March 5 relative security, meaning safety dependent on good fortune, will apply to the Channel to the west of Denmark, through which Dutch transatlantic shipping must pass.

ORLEANS DUE AT BORDEAUX.

American Owners Expect Word Today of Her Safe Arrival.

Philip de Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company of 17 Battery Place, owner of the American freighter Orleans, said last night that he had not received any dispatch from Bordeaux reporting the arrival of the vessel there.

Mr. de Ronde added that he was not anxious about the ship's safety, because she was not expected to make the voyage under fifteen days which was up yesterday, and he felt confident that he would hear from Captain Allan Tucker, the commander of the Orleans, today.

Officials of the Kerr Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place, which operates the American freighter Rochester, have not received any report of her having arrived at Bordeaux, and did not expect her to reach that port until tomorrow.

TWO BRAZILIAN SHIPS REACH FRANCE SAFELY

Not Molested by U-Boats After Brazil's Warning — Berlin Sends Conciliatory Note.

HAVRE, Feb. 25.—The Brazilian steamers Taquary and Tibagy have arrived here from St. Vincent.

Following her note to Germany refusing to recognize the submarine blockade, Brazil, through her Envoy at Berlin, warned the German Government that three Brazilian vessels were nearing the war zone, and that if they were attacked by submarines, she would hold Germany responsible.

Suggests Parley If Ships Are Sunk.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 25.—Brazil's declaration to Germany that she does not recognize the submarine blockade and leaves with Germany the responsibility for all acts from which Brazilian merchantmen may suffer in violation of international law, has elicited a statement from Germany that the blockade will not be abandoned.

It is announced officially that the German Foreign Office has declared to the Brazilian Minister in Berlin that it regrets that neutral interests should suffer on account of military measures. Nevertheless Germany has reached the unchangeable determination to maintain the submarine blockade, to abandon which would involve national annihilation.

In case of the loss of Brazilian ships the German Government, the Foreign Office says, will suggest diplomatic negotiations.

SEVEN SHIPS START FOR THE WAR ZONE

Three Under Belligerent Flags Carry Munitions—American Liner Goes to Dry Dock.

Seven steamships, four of which flew neutral flags, sailed from New York yesterday for ports inside the war zone with 33,000 tons of provisions, machinery, motor trucks, and munitions.

The first to leave was the Belgian freighter Hainut, for Rotterdam, which is under charter to the Commission for the Relief of Belgium. She is the first vessel to start with provisions for the refugees under the new agreement between the commission and the British and German Governments. She was followed by the Spanish freighter Lopez y Lopez, for Barcelona, and the Norwegian steamships Grimsa and Storaker, both bound for Liverpool.

The three others were under belligerent flags and carried war munitions chiefly. The British freighter Lancastrian started again for London, after putting back to her pier on Saturday to have a patch placed on her starboard bow, and the British freighter Honduras left for Bordeaux. She was followed out by the Japanese steamship Toyama Maru, for London.

Among the steamships arriving here yesterday from European ports was the Spanish liner Alfonso XII., with passengers and mails from Vigo, via Havana. She anchored at Quarantine and will proceed to her pier early today. The Norwegian freighter Molina, from Lisbon; the Danish freighter Brosund, from Las Palmas, and the British steamship Royal Prince, from Cape Town, also arrived.

The American liner Kroonland transferred a great part of her stores, including several tons of potatoes, to the St. Louis, and was then towed over to the Erie Basin to go into dry dock for the annual overhauling.

It is understood that when the sailings of the American Line are resumed the St. Louis will be the first to leave here for Liverpool, followed by the St. Paul, New York, and Philadelphia, in regular order, according to schedule.

SURE THAT TRADE WAR WON'T FOLLOW PEACE

Ballin Says It Would be Nonsense for Belligerents to Ruin Each Other.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as declaring that commercial warfare between the two belligerent groups after peace is concluded is not probable, as "it would be nonsense if the States should ruin each other economically after the military struggle."

"Germany and her allies," said Herr Ballin, "will after the war have at their disposal sufficient tonnage to recommence exportation immediately, on account of its importance with reference to German exchange. Although certain commodities will no longer constitute a German monopoly, we will have new articles for export.

"It can hardly be supposed that actual hatred after the war will impede the recommencement of foreign trade, since all nations are interdependent. I am absolutely sure that there will be no commercial war. All the belligerents will be able rapidly to replace their lost tonnage. England will be able to reconstruct it within two years, and this period will also be sufficient for us.

"Our Admiralty is most satisfied with the result of the submarine war. Our success cannot be measured by the number of ships sunk, the most important point is to cut off traffic between America and England."

BACK THE PRESIDENT IN EFFECTIVE ACTION

Taft, Parker, Root, Choate, Stimson, and Others Call on Public to Speak Out.

In advertisements sent to the newspapers for publication this morning, prominent citizens, including men of all political affiliations, are asking for an expression of the sentiment of the American people in favor of a vigorous policy for the protection of national rights and the defense of national honor. Among the signers are Joseph H. Choate, William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, James R. Garfield, Elihu Root, John B. Stanchfield, Henry L. Stimson, James Byrne, and Martin W. Littleton.

The document signed by these men suggests that many citizens who are intensely convinced that the present state of the German submarine question demands prompt and vigorous action in defense of American rights hesitate to press their views for fear of embarrassing the President, but no such consideration stays the hand of those who seek to paralyze any effort he may make to carry into practical effect his pledge to omit no act necessary for the protection of American ships and American citizens engaged upon lawful errands on the high seas.

"It is no longer permissible, therefore," says the document, "for those to remain silent who wish to support the President in the protection of our national rights and the defense of our national honor. The time has come to assure the President that he will have the overwhelming support of his fellow-countrymen in taking effective measures to meet the intolerable situation with which the country is now confronted."

Those who desire to join in expressing these views are asked to send their names to Nathan A. Smyth, Secretary, at 80 Broadway. All names will be sent to the President and all members of both Houses of Congress. In cases where signers add an expression of their own particular views or sympathies, these expressions, when of sufficient interest or importance, will be utilized so far as practicable in reports of the progress of the movement. It is hoped that identical or similar calls will be made in the chief centres of population in the country. One has already come from California.

Mr. Smyth, in explaining the movement, said that the plan originated with a few men last week, who called and got the signatures of the others. He added that it was hoped that many representative men in this city would sign the call, and that similar lists would be started in other cities.

William Jay Schieffelin, one of the signers, said: "Those who believe with the President in the formation of a League to Enforce Peace, feel that now is the time to join the Allies and have a real League to Enforce Peace. We feel sure that Americans who hope that the President will act now on the question of American rights are vastly more numerous than the pacifists."

RESTS WITH GREEK KING.

Blockade Will End When He Complies with Demands, Paris Says.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Definite announcement was made here today that the blockade of Greece will be lifted when King Constantine gives complete satisfaction to the demands of the Entente Allies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Greek Legation here made public tonight a cablegram from the Athens Foreign Office describing as false and misleading accounts appearing in the allied press of the landing of allied troops at Athens in December and the events and negotiations which preceded it.

The message said it was untrue that any promise had been given Admiral du Fournet in regard to compensation for material yielded to the Bulgars; that the documents in the so-called cession of Fort Rupel were forged; that the Greek King did not refuse to guarantee that order would be kept in the streets; that the city was quiet when the allied forces landed with orders to take possession of commanding heights, and that the Greeks did not open fire first in the clash that followed.

It also asserted that no shot was fired upon the legations, and that order was re-established after the arrest by the police of 200 individuals, since released on the insistence of the Allies.

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Pennsylvania R. R.

WORLD LEADERS' OPINIONS.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE publishes the most authentic opinions, the salient and noteworthy judgments of the most renowned publicists, commentators and magazinists of the world. Each number illustrated with rotogravures, halftones, charts, maps, diagrams, international cartoons. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CALL TO AMERICANS

to assure the President that he will receive

The United Support of the American People

in taking effective action to

UPHOLD AMERICAN RIGHTS and DEFEND THE NATIONAL HONOR

Many citizens who are intensely convinced that the present state of the German submarine question demands prompt and vigorous action in defense of American rights hesitate to press their views for fear of embarrassing the President. No such consideration stays the hand of those who seek to paralyze any effort he may make to carry into practical effect his pledge to omit no act necessary for the protection of American ships and American citizens engaged upon lawful errands on the high seas. The clamor of extreme pacifists, and of those who from other motives are opposed to this patriotic course, makes itself insistently heard, within Congress and without. It is no longer permissible, therefore, for those to remain silent who wish to support the President in the protection of our national rights and the defense of our national honor.

Our ships and our flag are being excluded from the seas by the threat of death and destruction conveyed in Germany's declaration of war on neutral shipping. The need of the hour is to take effectual measures to safeguard our shipping and our citizens, rather than to wait for Americans to be murdered and then go to war to punish the offender. To refuse, or too long delay, such protection would be to acquiesce in the subjugation of American rights to German domination. The time has come to assure the President that he will have the overwhelming support of his fellow-countrymen in taking effective measures to meet the intolerable situation with which the country is now confronted.

All those who desire to join in expressing these views are requested to send their names to

NATHAN A. SMYTH, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York City.

Joseph H. Choate	William H. Taft	George S. Hornblower
Alton B. Parker	Elihu Root	Thatcher M. Brown
John B. Stanchfield	Henry L. Stimson	Albert B. Kerr
James Byrne	James R. Garfield	Alexander M. White
J. Alden Weir	Frederick C. Tanner	Julius Sachs
Martin W. Littleton	Cass Gilbert	Wm. Jay Schieffelin
Joseph M. Price	Munroe Smith	A. H. Thorndike
Henry de Forest Baldwin	Philip J. McCook	Lewis A. Stimson
Arnold W. Brunner	George A. Dixon	Frank E. Dodd
R. Underwood Johnson	Robt. S. Brewster	Graham Sumner
Fabian Franklin	George H. Richards	Chas. F. Neergaard
W. J. Curtis	Charles B. De Camp	John W. Agar
Walter W. Price	Henry H. Curran	Benjamin M. Day
Edward Delavan Perry	Charles C. Burlingham	Alfred Jaretski
J. R. Wheeler	Bertram G. Goodhue	Geo. F. Crane
A. Perry Osborn	Robert R. Reed	Herbert Gutterson

The names sent in will be communicated to the President and the members of Congress. Many signatures in addition to those above printed are in hand. Contributions to extend this advertising may be sent by check to the Secretary.

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"OLD RELIABLE"

For Home Comfort or Outdoor Relief—

Bottles and Splits—Good Dealers and Places.

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With its 20 beautiful girls—brilliant effects—unexpected and startling novelties, adds infinite pleasure to the enjoyment of dinner or supper at Churchill's.

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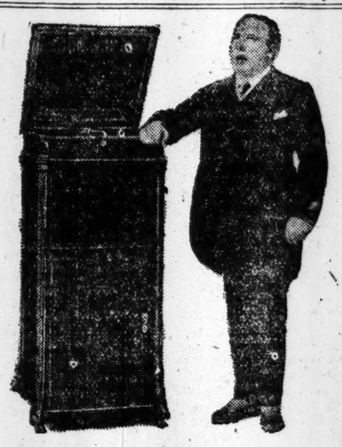

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SWEDEN IN DANGER, CHAMBERS ARE TOLD

Cabinet to Give Reasons in Private for Need of Large Military Appropriation Refused.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the debate in the Swedish Parliament yesterday, as reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, the Foreign Minister, K. A. Wallenberg, declared that "something has happened in the last few days which makes it necessary for Sweden to take sterner measures to safeguard her neutrality."

This declaration, which has made a deep impression in Sweden, was elicited by the refusal of the Second Chamber to vote for an appropriation of 30,000,000 kroner for military purposes. The First Chamber passed the measure, but when it reached the Second Chamber 104 votes were cast against it and in favor of an appropriation of 10,000,000 kroner. Unless some change occurs in the situation the amount will remain at 10,000,000 kroner.

Vigorous efforts were made by the Government to obtain the larger amount, Premier Hammarskjold and the Ministers of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs taking part in the debate. In sounding his warning the Foreign Minister said the opposition would soon be compelled to admit that the situation was graver for Sweden than ever before.

Stockholm newspapers say the declaration of the Foreign Minister created the greatest excitement. The Politiken of Copenhagen says the Government will endeavor to bring about a change in the division in a joint session, to be held in a few days, when both Chambers will take a final vote on the proposal. Before that time a secret committee meeting will be held at which it is understood information will be imparted in reference to the events to which the Foreign Minister alluded in his speech.

WILSON LIBELED, SAYS BRYAN.

Scouts Idea of President Seeking to Usurp Power of Congress.

The Emergency Peace Federation last night made public a telegram from William Jennings Bryan, sent from Miami, Fla., in which he said that President Wilson was being libeled by those who accused him of wishing to have Congress adjourn, giving him extraordinary powers to act in the diplomatic situation. He said the President did not wish to take from the Congress the right to declare war. Mr. Bryan's telegram read:

"The jingo newspapers are constantly giving reasons why we should go to war, but they denounce as unpatriotic any one who dares to present reasons for not going to war. And, while advocating war, they pretend to be supporting the President, who is hoping to avoid war. They misrepresent the President's position and try to put him in the attitude of desiring to enter into war. They libel the President, too, when they assume that he wants to take from Congress the constitutional right to declare war, a right which belongs exclusively to Congress, and they libel Congress when they assume that Congress objects to anti-war petitions from the people. And the jingo papers do all this in the name of patriotism."

CROWN PRINCE TALKS AGAIN

Wonders at French Hatred of Germans, Tolerance of English.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—At his headquarters in the west the German Crown Prince recently received Otto Ruschki, editor of the Berlin Volkszeitung, and other journalists, and invited them to dinner, which began with potato soup and ended with pudding. The Crown Prince questioned the editor about Berlin, in whose welfare he showed great interest. He also wanted to know the gossip about internal politics, but seemed himself pretty well informed.

His visitors had to tell the Crown Prince all about theatrical affairs in Berlin, in return for which he volunteered the information that he had arranged with Great Headquarters that all the divisions under his command should have their own moving picture shows. The soldiers were exceedingly thankful, he said, for after the fatigue of battle they needed nothing so much as pleasant diversions.

Speaking of the enemy, the Crown Prince generously praised the soldierly qualities of the French, which, he said, was all the more admirable, since the condition of their trenches and the dirt and disorder of their quarters were appalling. The French hatred of the Germans, he said, was absolutely morbid. This hatred made them blind to humiliations by the English, so that they quietly ignored Lloyd George's slanders of their greatest General and Emperor as an abnormal despot.

DAILY MAIL TO COST 2 CENTS

But London Paper Will Simultaneously Increase Its Size.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26. — The Daily Mail announces that, beginning next Monday, its price will be raised to a penny, and that at the same time the size will be increased to eight pages, in order that its readers may have a complete newspaper giving the full facts about the war. It says it prefers this course to that adopted by "some of the more short-sighted newspapers," which have "emasculated themselves into what has been christened half-papers."

In order to reduce the paper output and thus relieve shipping, readers of The Daily Mail are advised to share it with others.

Hail German-Irish League.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam quotes a Berlin message as saying:

"The German-Irish League formed here recently has held its first meeting. General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, sent congratulatory messages. The league aims at the promotion of relations between Germany and Ireland, and it will support all enterprises in this direction."

PREDICTS GENERAL FOOD PRICE BREAK

Continued from Page 1.

and Mrs. Jacob Panken was made Chairman. Ways and means for lowering prices were discussed, and a number of the delegates clamored for a withdrawal of children from the public schools, but no decision on that proposal was made. The Executive Committee is to adopt a program of action which may include a visit to Governor Whitman today.

The poultry dealers of the east side yesterday voted to join the women in a boycott. About half the poultry shops of the east side have already been closed by the boycott, and the dealers plan to shut them all. Pickets will be sent out this morning to twenty-six jobbing houses. These things were decided upon at a meeting of the Kosher Retail Poultry Dealers Association of the East Side, comprising 150 members, and representatives of the wholesale dealers, held at Henigton Hall, East Second Street and Avenue A.

The only dealers on the east side who have succeeded in continuing their trade are those who have a general meat business and handle poultry as a side line.

About 200 women representing organizations interested in home economics gathered yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Avenue, and discussed ways and means of reducing prices. Health Commissioner Emerson addressed them.

EMERSON ATTRIBUTES FOOD RISE TO EXPORTS

Reports to Mayor That There Is No Hoarding of Stocks Here to Boost the Prices.

The report on the food situation made to the Mayor yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson was in part as follows:

The inquiries by representatives of this department covered the following matters:

(a) The increase in the exportation of staple articles from 1914 to 1916.

(b) The conditions of storage of perishable foods at present in this city.

(c) The wholesale and retail prices of staple articles in all parts of the city.

(d) The economic condition of 2,600 families who have been under the care of the Department of Health because either of the presence of a tuberculosis patient, a school child with physical defects, or a baby under observation.

Matter (A.)

On the first matter our figures support those which have been generally published, to the effect that there has been a great increase in the exportation of staple articles of food in the past three years. This enormous increase in the exportation of staple articles, without a corresponding increase in the production of food in this country, is probably the chief reason for the gradually rising prices of food in this city.

Matter (B.)

The amount of perishable food held in the cold storage plants in this city is not unusual, nor is it more than a reasonable margin for safety, in view of the emergencies of weather and freight delivery from a distance. The figures do not indicate that there is any hoarding of food or holding of food for speculative purposes in this city. The following is a summary of the amounts of the important perishable foods held in storage:

	Pounds.
Eggs, (35,841 cases,) or	1,075,230
Poultry	16,495,871
Meat and products	29,488,888
Butter	1,844,451
Fish	11,652,650
Fruits	16,515,810
Total	77,072,880

Matter (C.)

The prices obtained at 600 points throughout the city, in twelve districts in all boroughs, showing the differences between the wholesale and the retail prices, is indicated on the accompanying table. The retailers are evidently making no more than a reasonable profit.

Matter (D.)

In reporting upon conditions of the 2,600 families visited by our agents, it is apparent that there is a general reduction in the amount of meat food that is being used in these families, and some, but decidedly less, reduction in the amount of vegetable and farinaceous food. In about one-half of the families there is reported to be a slight deterioration in the quality of food which they are now purchasing. In 373 of the families the wages are found to be less than they were a year ago, and in 2,338 they are the same as or higher than they were. There are more members of the household at work than there were a year ago in about 10 per cent. of the families, but no increase of wage-earners in the other families. In one-sixth of the families we find some unemployment. In 594 in which unemployment was found it was due chiefly to sickness or physical unfitness, not brought about by the lack of food; in 1,822 families there was no complaint of want. In 813 cases the family seemed to be in need of assistance, and of these 373 were receiving financial assistance from relief agencies or friends. It was not uncommon that the surroundings or equipment of the home contradicted the claim of urgent need for relief.

A close analysis of the food bought and used in these families makes it clear that the selection of food is rather from habit and racial custom than by discrimination or intelligent choice, and the purchaser does not take advantage even of such economies as are possible. In one instance a family of eight, on a budget of $15 a week, was found indulging in the luxury of imported Italian cheese at $1 a pound.

Dr. Emerson's Recommendations.

It is apparent to the Department of Health that the present economic condition cannot be suddenly altered by any financial relief given by the city.

I strongly recommend the extension as far as possible under the auspices of the city, of the school lunch system. I urge vigorous support for two measures now before the Legislature which will give relief to this city, namely:

A bill permitting the sale and distribution in New York City of skim milk. And a bill to remove the present restrictions upon the sale of so-called boneveal. There is no good sanitary or health reason for excluding these valuable meat foods from the city.

Education through the public press in the matters of the selection and preparation of food is fundamental, and should be encouraged.

In conclusion I would say that there does not appear to be any sudden or recently developed emergency in the food situation in this city. There is obviously less dependency and real need than has been common for many years past. It is, however, apparent that unless the present high prices of food are reduced and controlled or as an alternative the income of families which now maintain themselves on $800 a year or less is increased by raise of wages or through relief agencies, there will be a constantly increasing number of people whose health will be jeopardized by their inability to buy sufficiently nourishing food at the present prices.

RICE CRUSADE BEGINS.

Circular to Mothers Tells How to Make Cheap, Nourishing Dishes.

The drive of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee against the high cost of food will begin this morning when children in the public schools will receive a circular headed "Facts About Rice," which they will be asked to take home to their mothers. The circular, which is signed by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Food Supply Committee, and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, sets forth the value of rice as a food, and suggests many ways of preparing it. Anticipating that food gamblers might try to raise the price of rice because of a demand increased by the circular, the committee has purchased 4,000,000 pounds of rice which it will dump into the market if the price goes above 6 cents a pound, and, according to report, if the quantity in reserve is not sufficient to keep down the price, the committee is prepared to obtain more. The circular follows:

"Rice contains more strength-giving material than potatoes and can be used in place of potatoes.

"Potatoes are three-quarters water, while rice has practically no water.

"Potatoes are one-fifth starch, while rice is more than three-quarters starch, and starch gives heat and strength to the body.

"Rice contains two-thirds more flesh-building material than potatoes. Therefore, a given amount of money will buy four times as much food value if spent for rice as it will if spent for potatoes. If used with cheese, peas, beans, or lentils, rice will give you practically all the food your body needs.

"Cheese contains the same flesh-building material as meat and can be used in place of meat and, while the price of cheese has gone up of late, only a very small quantity is needed, if combined with rice or macaroni, to make a dish that will take the place of both meat and potatoes.

"Peas, beans, and lentils are rich in flesh-building material, and when combined with rice in an appetizing way will take the place of both meat and potatoes.

"Many people do not like rice. This is largely because they do not know how to cook it properly or how to combine it with other foods so as to make it taste well. This circular tells you of various ways in which rice can be cooked and how it can be combined with other foods so as to make most delicious dishes.

"When you buy rice, ask for "standard grade head rice," for which you should not pay more than six cents a pound loose.

"This is one way to cut down the cost of living.

"You work hard to earn a dollar. Use the information given in this circular to make your dollar go further."

The committee expects to issue other circulars of food suggestions from time to time.

THINKS RIOTS INSPIRED.

Congressman Siegel Says Washington Is Investigating Disorders Here.

Delegates representing the housewives of Harlem and Washington Heights and representatives of public school parent associations will meet in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall next Saturday afternoon to urge the passage at Albany of the Cotillo-Smith bill, which would give the State Foods and Markets Commissioner authority to get food supplies "by purchase or otherwise" and sell them to retailers, the State fixing the maximum price to the consumer. A campaign to try to push the measure through by force of public opinion was reached yesterday at a joint meeting of the Harlem and Washington Heights members of the Legislature and the Harlem Branch of the Housewives' Welfare League in the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street.

Former Assemblyman Vincent A. Gilroy, presiding, said one reason why the food situation existed was because the State Barge Canal had not been completed, that if the canal—extending into the heart of the farming community—were available the cost of transportation would be lowered. He said that he had suspicions that the New York Central Railroad "had been instrumental in delaying the completion of the canal."

When Congressman Isaac Siegel began to tell what Washington was doing to relieve the food situation in New York, he started with, "If the food situation is as bad—" About fifty excited women, each with several personal experiences to relate, took the floor and informed the Member he had better leave all "ifs" out of his talk. Speaking of the food riots, he said that he thought they had been inspired, and that the sources of the disturbance were receiving the closest attention at Washington. An outbreak of protest greeted this, and when the Congressman hinted that he doubted the sincerity of the lower-price movement the protest became stronger. Later another gale sang in Siegel's ears when he predicted that the 1918 potatoes would cost more than the present crop. Many were the suggestions hurled at Congressman Siegel, and the composite advice was, "Go back to Washington and act."

Finally the resolution calling for Saturday's meeting was adopted. Mrs. P. F. Frost of Mount Vernon, President of the Mothers' Council of New York City Public Schools, said that she would try to have at least one delegate from each of the 300 organizations affiliated with the council.

FINDS SOLUTION IN THRIFT.

Everybody Advised to Look Out for Saving the Little Things.

The assertion that thrift could reduce the high cost of living was made in a bulletin issued yesterday by the American Society for Thrift, which read in part as follows:

There never was a time in this country when thrift was as much needed as now. The poorer classes are in the high cost of food products, paying more than their share of the obligations imposed upon us by the war abroad and thriftlessness at home. The admission is generally made that extravagant living is one of the besetting sins of American life. Statisticians tell us that we waste $8,000,000,000 yearly in this country. Experts in such matters have figured out that 10 per cent. of our food is wasted by housekeepers.

Thrift consists, to a great extent, in saving little things. Supt. Claxton of the National Bureau of Education estimates that the labor of the children of this country, which could be directed to the cultivation of school gardens, backyards, and vacant lots this Spring and Summer, might add $200,000,000 to the national wealth.

An instance of the value of thrift is furnished by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which gets $5,000 a year for newspapers left by passengers. One of our great railroad corporations requires that every nut and bolt be repaired and used again, and cotton waste used in wiping engines is cleansed and re-used for packing journals.

In conclusion the circular advised thrift of time as well as money.

BILL FOR CITY PURCHASES.

Pennsylvania Legislature to be Asked to Authorize Sales at Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A bill framed by Director Wilson of the Department of Public Safety and approved by Mayor Smith by telegram, to permit the City of Philadelphia to purchase food products and sell them to the public at cost to relieve the suffering caused by high prices, will be introduced in the Legislature Monday by Representative Edwin R. Cox of this city. An effort will be made to have the bill passed immediately.

The decision to introduce the bill followed an exchange of telegrams between Director Wilson and Mayor Smith, who is on a vacation in Florida.

At a mass meeting attended by 2,500 residents of the downtown Jewish section this afternoon in Royal Hall, Seventh Street, called by the Kosher Butchers' Association of Philadelphia, the butchers decided to sell no more meat until the price had been reduced to 22 cents a pound.

At the same meeting it was decided by a large number of the downtown women to declare a "school strike" and not permit their children to attend school, because, they asserted, the children were too weak from lack of proper food to study and attend classes.

CITY BUYING FOR BALTIMORE.

Municipality to Purchase Food at Farms and Sell to Consumers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Twenty-four five-ton trucks of the city departments will be sent out in the country surrounding Baltimore tomorrow to gather in farm products, in an attempt by the city to help smash the corner in foodstuffs which is reputed to exist here.

Four counties will be visited, and if the plan is successful trucks will be sent to the Eastern Shore. This decision was reached today at a meeting of the Board of Estimate at Mayor Preston's house. Cash is to be paid to the farmers out of the city's contingent fund right over the side of the trucks. Potatoes, eggs, cabbage, spinach, and onions are to be the chief supplies sought.

Four city employes have been detailed to each truck, two to make terms with the farmers and two to run the truck. The trucks will return with their supplies to the city markets. Mayor Preston said that he expected to cut 25 per cent. off the cost of food to the consumers.

It is planned to limit the quantities sold to a single buyer to the average amount sold weekly to one householder, to prevent "ringing in." The Mayor said he expected each day to get the twenty-four loads sold out by night, so that the trucks might be dispatched the next morning for new supplies. The city officials kept the telephone and telegraph wires busy today getting in touch with leading farmers in Harford, Baltimore, Anne, Arundel, and Howard Counties. More than $50,000 is available for starting the campaign.

BOYCOTT KOSHER MEAT SHOPS.

Jewish Meeting at Cincinnati Declares War on High Prices.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—A boycott on all kosher butcher shops in this city, to take effect next Wednesday, was declared tonight by an Executive Committee appointed at a mass meeting of Jewish people held earlier in the day. The mass meeting was called to protest against the high price of kosher meat, and was a stormy affair.

It was reported to the meeting that the kosher butchers were paying from 10½ to 13½ cents a pound for meat, wholesale, and selling it for 20 cents a pound.

PUT POTATOES OFF MENUS.

Rice Substituted at County Hospital and Other Chicago Institutions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Potatoes were barred today from the menus in the county hospital by order of the Warden, acting on recommendation of the Health Commissioner. They were dropped from the bills of fare at the municipal sanitarium the preceding day, also on recommendation of the head of the Health Department. Rice will be substituted for potatoes at each institution.

Joseph P. Briffin, President of the Board of Trade, announced he had called for tomorrow a meeting of grain men and persons in other lines of industry who are affected by the car shortage.

SUGGESTS PRICE BULLETINS.

Porges Wants Merchants' Board to Advise Public How to Buy Food.

Gustav Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers and commission merchants at 139 to 141 Franklin Street, yesterday joined with those who believe in meeting the high cost of food by educating the public in economical buying. In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. Porges said in part:

Holland herrings, of which rather large stocks are here at the present moment, are being sold, and have been sold all this week to the wholesale trade at around 55 to 60 cents per keg containing from thirty-five to forty herrings, and I personally have seen these herrings advertised by the department stores for sale at 69 cents. This means a good deal less than 2 cents per herring, and a good herring at that, perfectly sound and first class in every respect. Rarely, if ever, before the war could these herrings have been bought at any less.

Scotch herrings, Norway herrings, and Newfoundland herrings are higher than under ordinary circumstances—probably twice as expensive; but even then, these prices are not prohibitive—they are still cheap.

If a large body of merchants, comprising all branches of the food line, would come together every few days, and get up a report in regard to various food stuffs that are necessary in every household, and if the newspapers would be willing to publish such reports, the public would read them; the public would know, for instance, that herrings are cheap, that they could buy them, and that information that they are very high is erroneous.

They would have known, for instance, that rice, up to a very short time ago, was one of the cheapest food stuffs on the market. Even now they can buy rice at comparatively low figures. There are other articles that are exorbitantly high, like, for instance, beans, and so on, but information could be distributed through the papers showing the public which articles are advantageous to buy, and which are advantageous for them to leave alone, and if the demand fails the price will go down.

The Department of Health and the Mayor's Food Supply Committee are already acting in the line of Mr. Porges's suggestion.

SEIZE FOOD, SAYS LUNN.

Declares City and State Should Take Over Warehouses.

Congressman-elect George R. Lunn, former Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, in a speech last night at Cooper Union, attacked the State and municipal governments for what he called their failure to act in the food situation in this city. He said that the Governor and the Mayor had ample power to seize the storage houses "packed with food" or to compel the speculators to distribute food at normal prices.

"If such a condition had existed in Schenectady," he said, "it would have lasted out a short time. I would have felt it my duty to assume control over the warehouses in which food was being kept by speculators. In my mind the thing lacking on the part of the officials is common sense."

EDWIN GOULD, JR., KILLED ON HUNT

Continued from Page 1.

failed to make secure the safety device on the shotgun, it was believed, and the gun was discharged while pointing directly toward his body.

Mr. Gould, Sr., had gone to St. Augustine, Fla., for the day and word was sent to him from the clubhouse that his son had been "seriously injured." This message Mr. Gould telegraphed to this city. It was not until yesterday morning that Mr. Gould learned that his son had died. The special carrying Mr. Gould and his son's body will arrive in New York this evening. The body will be taken to the home in Fifth Avenue.

Edwin, Jr., was the older of Mr. Gould's two children. The other son, Frank M. Gould, 17 years old, is a freshman at Yale. He arrived from New Haven last night. Edwin, Jr., had never gone to college, and had received his education from private tutors at home. When he was 16 he was sent to a preparatory school in Pomfret Centre, Conn., but ran away after being there three weeks, and three days later was found in New Britain, Conn., practically penniless. According to reports printed at that time, he said he ran away because he did not like school, and had walked the distance of nearly seventy-five miles from Pomfret Centre to New Britain, starting out with only 75 cents in his pocket. A policeman, according to the reports at the time, found him asleep on a porch.

Had Chosen a Business Career.

The young man had considered studying law, an intimate friend of the family said yesterday, but had decided instead to go to work this year, and arrangements had been made for him to take a position with the Guaranty Trust Company in this city. He went to Jekyl Island at Christmas, and his father joined him about a week ago.

His friends here said that the accident was not due to lack of familiarity with a shotgun, as the young man had been on many hunting trips, including a quest for big game in the West several years ago. He was said to be a good shot. He was actively interested in many other branches of sport, among them tennis and canoeing. He had been on numerous canoeing trips with his father.

Mrs. Gould, the mother, is a daughter of Dr. George F. Shrady of this city. Mrs. Shrady was recently ill with pneumonia, and this delayed Mrs. Gould's trip to Jekyl Island.

Mr. Gould, Sr., is President of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad and is prominently connected with a number of other railroads, besides being an executor for the estate of his father, the late Jay Gould, who left properties valued at $86,000,000.

Personalty—

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The smoke uncurls and rises in the stillness of the book-lined room, a fragrant incense—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London A Quarter Here

BOOKS.

American and European writers of eminence bear testimony to the great usefulness of The New York Times Book Review. It covers the whole field of literature in each issue. Sent by mail to any address in the United States for $1.00 a year.—Advt.

A CROSS-EYED boy at a 3-ring circus is no busier than I am, measuring men for Spring Suits, even though the season is yet in swaddling clothes. Same old prices, $20 to $45, though Custom Suitings are scarce and high.

Fabrics which I bindingly guarantee, notwithstanding the upset market. Tailoring a little sleeker than ever before. My body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style, as usual. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 18 Years On This Corner

Beginning this morning, the

Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $28, $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

¶ Taking into consideration the abnormal scarcity of woolens, and the class of tailoring embodied in every suit bearing a Saks label, we consider this an event of extraordinary importance. Every mixture suit at the prices mentioned has been included, the variety of models and fabrics affording ample selection for men of every taste and requirement.

A small charge for alterations.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Comfort

While you select your motor car

The big show in a big building . . .

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW

23 REGT ARMORY — BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

Pleasure Car Division FEB. 24 to MARCH 3-'17

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Projecting Your Will Into the Future

The will that you make is just what the word indicates. It is your *will*, your definitely expressed command regarding the disposition of your lifetime's accumulations after your guiding mind and hand are no longer present.

It projects some of your personality into the future in which you can have no living part.

How important it is to you, therefore, that you have your lawyer name in your will Bankers Trust Company, a thoroughly competent executor and trustee.

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Causes Differ

but the result is the same. It may be an individual with a little trinket, priceless through sentiment; it may be a lawyer, safeguarding papers peculiarly valuable to himself; it may be a broker or a corporation protecting negotiable securities. Yet all seek the same result: Safety in the vaults of

The MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

CUBAN TROOPS DRIVE REBELS BEFORE THEM

Victorious in Several Severe Skirmishes and Pressing on Toward Camaguey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The outlook for President Menocal's success in putting down the Liberal attempt to overthrow his Government was never brighter than it is tonight. Several severe skirmishes with rebels have occurred in Camaguey and Santa Clara provinces, and in every instance the Government troops conducted themselves perfectly, dispersing the rebels in every direction. It was reported in the evening newspapers tonight that Pujol's forces had recaptured Camaguey, but the report was premature.

At 10 o'clock tonight President Menocal was talking telegraphically with General Pujol, who was at that time eighteen kilometers from Camaguey and proceeding as rapidly as he could to repair the railroad bridges destroyed by the rebels. He has kept up his telegraphic communication during every foot of his advance, and has informed the President that he expected to reach Camaguey some time Monday morning. He reported several brushes with the enemy, some of them severe, but the rebels in every instance were defeated.

It was learned tonight that President Menocal now has 7,400 regulars in the field against the rebels, including the Rural Guard; also 4,000 militia, which is being increased daily, and 1,600 volunteers. There are also 1,500 police to guard Havana. All the policemen indicted on conspiracy charges have been succeeded by ex-soldiers of good character.

The news from Oriente Province shows that Colonel Betancourt is proceeding rapidly toward Santiago, passing through Bayamo today. The rebels evacuated the town before his arrival. He is continuing toward Palma Soriano, where it is expected the rebels will attempt resistance. The next point where resistance is expected is San Luis; then the next point will be Santiago.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS CONFER.

Tisza Presides Over Economic Councils of the Dual Monarchy.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 24, (via Amsterdam and London, Feb. 25.)—An important meeting of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, at which the economic situation of the Dual Monarchy was the chief subject of discussion, was held here today. It lasted from 11 A. M. until late in the evening, with a short intermission for dinner.

Premier Tisza of Hungary presided in the place of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who has not returned from Munich. Others present were the Austrian Premier and Ministers of War and Finance, the Austro-Hungarian Ministers of Finance and Commerce, the Austrian Minister of National Defense, the Hungarian Minister of National Defense, and a representative of the army command.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

WON'T SEND WARSHIP TO CONVOY GERARD

Government Relies on German Safe Conduct to Protect Envoy from U-Boat Attack.

PARTY GOES TO THE COAST

Duke Drives Engine of Special Train Carrying Ambassador to Corunna to Embark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—As the time approaches for the departure from Spain of James W. Gerard, ex-American Ambassador at Berlin, and the Americans who left Germany with him, some discussion has arisen again about the possibility that his ship might be interfered with by U-boats at the outset of his trip across the Atlantic. There is little disposition here to believe, however, that Germany will in any way violate the safe conduct it has given to Mr. Gerard, especially as Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German Ambassador, is now on his way home under safe conduct from the British Government. There is little likelihood that the Government will take steps to safeguard Mr. Gerard's trip by a naval convoy unless there is a serious change in the present international situation.

State Department officials said today that they had received no dispatch recently from Mr. Gerard which would indicate that he desired the protection of an American warship. It was said that shortly after the retiring Ambassador left Berlin he asked that the Government take steps to safeguard his passage across in case war broke out between Germany and the United States before he sailed, and that in this event an American naval force would be sent to convoy his ship home. Under present conditions, however, there is no belief that there will be any occasion for such a safeguard.

Sought to Avoid Barred Zone.

It is understood that in going to a Spanish instead of a French or Italian port to sail, Mr. Gerard was seeking to avoid the U-boat barred zone, and as his ship, the Infanta Isabel, in sailing from Corunna probably will not enter the forbidden territory at all, a submarine which sought to attack it would necessarily go out of its way to do so. If Germany should intimate that she did not regard the safe conduct given as extending to Mr. Gerard's trip across the Atlantic, measures undoubtedly would be taken to protect him and his party. Until such a situation develops, however, or until Mr. Gerard himself sends word that he regards the trip as precarious, officials say they see no cause for action on the part of the Government.

The general opinion in Congress is that there is little cause for fear of Mr. Gerard's safety. Members generally believe that if reports that Germany might violate its safe conduct seemed well founded the United States should dispatch a warship to convoy the retiring Ambassador home. Democrats and Republicans of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate were agreed on this point today. None of them showed any disposition, however, to take an alarmist view of the matter, as the general opinion is that it is inconceivable that Germany should refuse a safe conduct to the American Ambassador following the return to Germany under safe conduct of most of the German representatives in this country.

If Safe Conduct Were Refused.

"Even if Germany refused safe conduct," said a prominent Republican Senator of the Committee on Foreign Relations, "I doubt if it would do more than cause a little additional irritation. We have already sustained so many injuries from Germany that one more would not add materially to the strain."

"If that is the situation," said Senator Sutherland of Utah, referring to the report that safe conduct might be withheld, "I think our Government should unquestionably send an armed ship to bring the Ambassador home. It would be the only thing to do. And as to the Allies supplying the convoy for the first half of the trip, I think it would be better for the American convoy to go all the way, unless that would cause undesirable delay."

"It is the Ambassador's right to have an armed escort if he feels his safety imperiled," said Senator Borah of Idaho, another Republican member of the committee, "and it is this country's undoubted duty to furnish the escort if safe conduct is refused."

Duke Drives Gerard's Train.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Telegraphing from Madrid, Reuter's correspondent says that James W. Gerard, ex-American Ambassador to Germany; Mrs. Gerard, and the members of the embassy staff left the Spanish capital at 4 o'clock this afternoon on a special train for Corunna, where the party will embark for the United States.

The Duke of Zaragoza drove the engine, having volunteered for the task. Mr. Gerard, learning of this, asked for an introduction to the Duke, with whom he chatted cordially before boarding the train.

WANTS TARNOWSKI RECEIVED

Austria Said to Have Demanded Some Disposal of Envoy's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Journal this morning publishes the following story from Washington:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The continued refusal of the United States to receive the credentials of Count Tarnowski, the newly designated Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, has aroused considerable resentment in Austria. It was learned tonight that what amounts to a flat demand that Tarnowski be either received or definitely sent home has been filed with the State Department.

Baron Zweidenik, the Austrian Chargé, called at the State Department to discuss the matter yesterday and, following his visit, it became apparent that Austria is plainly dissatisfied with the treatment accorded to the representative sent to replace Ambassador Dumba, whose recall was demanded by this Government.

"The detention of Count Von Bernstorff, the dismissed German Ambassador, at Halifax while the British make a search of the Frederick VIII., on which he is sailing, has aroused German resentment. The United States has been told from Berlin that treatment of Americans in Germany would depend upon the safe return of the Bernstorff party. At the State Department tonight it was said that this Government contemplates no action in the matter. It was apparent, however, that Germany may seek to make an issue of the delay."

CALLOWAY ASSAILS MEN OF OUR ARMY

Texas Congressman Tells Boston Pacifists That They Violate Law, Always.

WILSON AT 'END OF TETHER'

Newspapers, He Declares, Are "Not Perfectly Honest," and Do Not Portray Public Opinion.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Opposing a declaration of war against Germany, Congressman Oscar Calloway of Texas at a mass meeting today criticised the American soldier and sailor.

"The army never acts in accordance with law," he said. "Do you remember Sherman's march to the sea, when he burned Atlanta and violated every law of civilization? His answer to critics was, 'War is hell.' In the Philippines they put pipes into natives, forced them full of water, and called it the water cure.

"How many Mexican soldiers were shot at the taking of Vera Cruz? The 200 Mexicans killed were women and children. Our troops shot into one another like a lot of drunken sailors. If we go into war now, our soldiers will act as they always have acted ever since there were any soldiers. Soldiers are trained to kill people."

A declaration of war against Germany, Mr. Calloway said, would be "like a hanging where every one in the mob wants to get a whack at the victim. Of course," he continued, "an injury has been done; but why not be as big nationally as individually?"

"Had we not better stand by ourselves than stand by the President?" the speaker questioned after asserting that citizens would pay the costs of war in taxes. "President Wilson has reached the end of his tether, and it is now up to Congress to act. Let us give them our opinion to help their decision."

Mr. Calloway criticised newspapers as being "not perfectly honest," saying that some were subsidized by munitions makers. "Let the American people speak out and set a Christian example," he said. "Don't let Congress think that newspapers portray public opinion. And for God's sake, keep these meetings going."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Committee of Massachusetts to protest against war.

Says Germans Increase Savings.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to figures given out today by the Overseas News Agency, deposits in German savings banks increased 350,000,000 marks in December. The increase in 1916 was 2,430,000,000 marks.

REPUBLICANS MAY REVIVE FILIBUSTER

Continued from Page 1.

labor legislation, the Corrupt Practices and Conservation bills all have practically no chance even for consideration. There is doubt, also, that the bills amending the Federal Reserve law and the Shipping Board act, extending the powers of the Shipping Board for emergency purposes, will be passed.

In view of the probable failure of all these important measures, there are some Democratic Senators who cling to a persistently expressed belief that the Sixty-fifth Congress will be summoned in extraordinary session, no matter what develops with relation to Germany. But with no word from the White House on this phase of the situation, discussion of future possibilities is entirely speculative.

Prohibition for the national capital, appropriations, food prices, and increased pay for Government employes will figure in the final legislative drive in the House. Of appropriation measures the House has yet to pass only the Sundry Civil bill, now pending, and the Military Academy and General Deficiency bills, which can be put through in quick time. There may be an attempt to finally defeat the $400,000 appropriation for a Federal Trade Commission inquiry into food prices, which the House in Committee of the Whole wrote into the Sundry Civil bill last night.

The Senate bill for prohibition in the capital will come up for a vote in the House by Wednesday at the latest. The District of Columbia Committee has agreed to report it by Tuesday noon, but with amendments tacking on referendum and "bone dry" provisions. The Prohibitionists are planning to fight all amendments, as the change of a word would necessitate opening up the whole question anew in the Senate.

Representative Randall of California, leading the prohibition fight, announced today that no friend of prohibition would be fooled by the District Committee's coup of putting a "bone dry" provision into the bill, designed to put the Prohibitionists into the position of voting against "bone dry" in order to get the bill through at this session.

"If the liquor advocates want bone dry legislation," he said, "we will press a separate measure through to provide for it as soon as Congress reconvenes in December, which will be only a month after the pending bill will go into effect, as we figure it."

The House Judiciary Committee will meet Tuesday in an effort to report the Espionage and other emergency bills passed by the Senate. There is considerable opposition to them, and their fate is doubtful. The Shipping Board law amendments, designed to empower the new Shipping Board to take over craft being built under foreign orders in American shipyards, pending in both Houses, on the calendar in the Senate and awaiting action in the Merchant Marine Committee in the House.

The President having called an extra session of the Senate to consider nominations and the Colombian Treaty, there is a strong probability that this branch of the Congress will remain at work for many weeks. Even if ratification of the Colombian Treaty should be impossible, the opportunity afforded for changing the long-established rules of the Senate is not going to be overlooked by a large group of Senators, who have been fighting for years to liberalize them. Senator Owen, Chairman of the special committee appointed a year ago to revise the rules, is preparing to agitate this subject in the special session, and he will have the aid of some of the progressive Republicans in advocating a form of modified cloture which would make impossible such filibusters against important legislation as had been threatened and may yet be resorted to in the present legislative crisis.

LANSING AT WORK WHILE ON VACATION

Rumors at Capital That He Is Preparing Important Documents in German Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Pending the return of Secretary Lansing from his three-day stay at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the generally accepted belief here is that no new move will be made by the Government in the German crisis. In diplomatic quarters the opinion is almost universal that the Secretary is devoting what has been officially described as a short vacation to important work. Some think he is framing a document to be used by President Wilson in connection with an address to Congress, others that he is preparing for what is regarded as the inevitable break with Austria-Hungary.

The President saw no callers today and left the White House only for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson. There was no expression from the White House concerning the breaking of the Republican filibuster in the Senate, and officials continued to profess ignorance on the question of whether the President would go to the Capitol during the coming week to ask additional authority from Congress.

Official information about the release of the American prisoners of the Yarrowdale is lacking. It has been nearly two months since these seamen were taken into Germany. Their release was announced in press dispatches several days ago, but several inquiries to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin have failed to bring official announcement of it, with details of arrangements for their transportation home.

For Rent
In the Equitable Building

The only available space for rent in the Equitable Building is a part of the second floor, fronting on Broadway and Cedar Street, directly over the Liberty National Bank.

This entire wing has just been leased by the bank.

Front and corner space, as a whole or in part, is to be sub-let for a period of five years.

Tenants will have the use of a private elevator connecting with the main corridor, now being installed for the convenience of the bank.

Further information may be secured from the officers of the

Liberty National Bank
In the Equitable Building *120 Broadway*
New York City *Tel. Rector 800*

The Largest Hotel in the World

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT
Now building at St. Louis and New York

The Sohmer Ideal

Our ideal has ever been to make the best piano our skill and musicianship could produce.

To the creation of such an instrument we have dedicated all the knowledge and artisanship we have acquired during our forty-five years of experience in actual piano building.

Artistic achievement has been our guide and inspiration; price with us has always been a secondary consideration.

We measure our success by the degree of quality perfection attained.

PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

SOHMER
SOHMER & CO. WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVE. at THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A Typical GIMBEL Half-Price Value.

$300 Four-Piece Suite, in Mahogany, $150
Same, With Twin Beds, $175

Today, Tomorrow and Wednesday

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE

February Sale of Furniture

"With Initiative"

Featuring HALF-PRICE Days

These are days worth waiting for—days that enable you to furnish two rooms at the price of one; four rooms instead of two rooms; the whole home instead of only half of it. Hundreds of suites and pieces here offered at 50 per cent. below GIMBEL standard prices; many other suites and pieces are reduced 10 to 50 per cent.

Bed Room Suites *Dining Room Suites*
Living Room Suites *Library Furniture*
Music Room Furniture *Furniture for the Hall*

All GIMBEL Furniture Back to Normal Prices March 1

GIMBELS—Seventh and Eighth Floors

For Better Railroad Service

To the People of New Jersey and the Public:

Before the New Jersey Legislature is a bill to broaden the powers of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. It was introduced into the House by Hon. Emmor B. Roberts, of the Grange; into the Senate by Hon. Lewis T. Stevens. The measure is supported by the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, following exhaustive study of the problem, and by newspapers generally. It is heartily approved by the railroads. They take this public method to say so and why. Legislative Committees will give hearing on the bill, February 27, at Trenton.

This will accomplish in reality what the "full crew" law of 1913 was intended to do. The effect of that law so far has been to force upon the railroads in New Jersey a total cost of $1,250,000. Such expenditure, which, as every cost entering into railroad maintenance and operation, inevitably is met by the public, has been waste, for it accomplished nothing of value.

Enactment of the bill will take nothing from the public that it does not restore in greater degree. For an arbitrary law recognizing no conditions—but, with limitations, requiring on trains a given number of men regardless of differing circumstances surrounding operation of such trains and the services they perform—the bill substitutes the intelligent judgment of selected men entrusted by the Commonwealth with safeguarding and promoting the public interest.

Under the existing statute—an "excess man" crew law, not a "full" crew law as it was named to accomplish its enactment—railroads in New Jersey are compelled to carry on trains, where they are not needed, some 450 men who would be otherwise very advantageously employed. Railroads do not seek to underman trains. On many trains—passenger and freight—they now put larger crews than the law requires, this to ensure safe and efficient operation.

What this bill will do is to make certain that all railroads in New Jersey shall properly crew every train. It gives the Utility Commissioners full authority to determine how many men are necessary to make certain that trains are safely and efficiently operated, also to prevent excessive duties being required of any man in train service. It protects the public interest, as the present law does not. It adequately safeguards rights of employes. It relieves the railroads from a useless operating charge now imposed upon them. It makes for economical, so for better, transportation service.

SAMUEL REA, *President, Pennsylvania R. R.*
WM. H. TRUESDALE, *President, Lackawanna R. R.*
A. T. DICE, *President, P. & R. R.*

Executive Committee of Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey
R. L. O'DONNEL, **Chairman**

California
is now blooming

Continue your outdoor sports during February and March—golf, tennis, polo, racing, motoring, etc. Enjoy the height of the season at San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, Santa Barbara, and other celebrated Pacific resorts. The climate is ideal.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

is the world's best long-distance train—the *only* daily extra-fare train Chicago to California. The Pacific Limited and San Francisco Limited are also splendid trains.

Write, telephone or call for full information and beautiful descriptive booklet.

California Orange Day, March 10.

J. B. [illegible], G. P. A., Union Pacific R. R., Woolworth Building, 236 Broadway, New York.
L. H. NUTTING, G. E. P. Agt., Southern Pacific R. R., 366 Broadway, New York.

UNION PACIFIC
SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Shortest, Most Direct Route Chicago to San Francisco (795)

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Several Hundred That Were $25 and $27.50

Reduced to $17.50

Interesting choosing, for this sale includes every one of our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now remaining that were selling at $25 and $27.50.

To men familiar with GIMBEL garments this sale will instantly appeal as an important occasion. To others, it is an excellent acquaintance-making opportunity.

The Men's Overcoats are the Chesterfield, full satin lined, with velvet collar. Oxford Greys and Black. Will pay you to keep one till next Winter. Sizes 34 to 48.

The Men's Suits are made in this season's latest models. Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge. Many fancy patterns. Brown, Green and Dark Mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46—stouts included.

Also 100 Knitted Fabric

Light Weight Overcoats

Attractively Priced at $19.50

These are in dark shades—just the sort of coat to have now, with Spring soon approaching. All sizes, 34 to 42.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor.

BLAMES LONGSHOREMEN.

Pier Superintendent Says Inefficiency Delays Freight Movement.

Officials on North River steamship piers said yesterday that the congestion on the railroads was partly due to British and French freighters being detained in port by the decrease in efficiency of New York longshoremen.

"The longshoremen are 20 to 25 per cent. less efficient today than six months ago," said the Superintendent of a Chelsea pier yesterday. "The men will not work nights or holidays, nor when it rains because they have made so much money that they are independent. In consequence the steamships cannot be loaded promptly and sent to sea on schedule, although the coal supply in New York Harbor is now nearly normal.

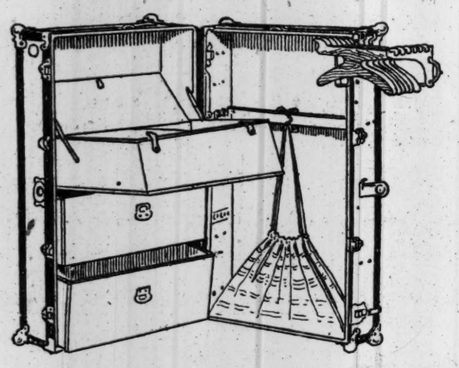
"The railroads feel this delay because we will not receive freight from their yards until the ships are ready to load it. If the steamship companies allowed the railroads to have their way they would pile the piers to the roofs. If a railroad notifies us that there are 25,000 bags of flour waiting we send an order for so many sacks to be delivered on a certain date, and will not accept one sack beyond the number stipulated in the order, so that the railroad must store the remainder until we have a hold to put it into."

A GUIDE

In the last ten years the life insurance companies have steadily increased their Mortgages until now Mortgages form the largest single class of their investments. They are expert investors. Follow them and buy our Guaranteed Mortgages.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Neverbreak Professional Wardrobe Trunks, $20



THE most substantial trunk obtainable in America at $20, and offered at this price for a limited time only. Large enough for a trip across the continent, but cannot be packed to exceed the free baggage limit.

Hard Fibre Covered and fitted with steel bumper corners. Drawers are made of solid basswood and the patented swinging trolley has six 5-ply veneer hangers.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Stern Brothers

West 42d and 43rd Streets

Desire to inform their patrons that until March 1st, they will accept orders for

Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon & Evening Gowns

At the following reduced prices:

Modish Suits, $67.50 upward
Of gabardine, tricotine, serge and broadcloth.

Smart Sport Suits, $79.50
Afternoon Gowns, $82.50 upward
Evening Gowns,.....$92.00 upward

B. Altman & Co.

Important Reductions

have been made in the prices of

Women's Novelty Boots

affording an opportunity for obtaining exceptional values.

The styles are recent and the size ranges complete, but the quantity of each is limited and none will be re-ordered.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Grey Hair Goods Specially Priced

18 Inch Grey Wavy Switches.....$2.95
20 Inch Grey Wavy Switches.....$3.45
22 Inch Grey Wavy Switches.....$4.95
Transformations of naturally wavy grey hair.....$4.95

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Corsets Reduced Today to $1.95

Regularly $3 to $6. Medium and low bust models for women and misses. Incomplete sizes.

The New Fashions in Women's Spring Coats

are now being shown on the Fourth Floor in a wonderful array of fabrics and colorings, at very modest prices.

Represented are skillful reproductions of models by Bernard, Maurice Mayer, Bulloz, Bradley, Drecoll, Chanel, Robert and Callot, developed in Burella, Loopine, Poiret Twill, Bolivia Cloth, English Velour, Silk Duvetyne, Gabardine, Novelty Silks, Satins, Silk Tricotine, Khaki-Kool, Waterproof Tweeds, Wool Jersey, in fact, almost every wanted material and color at

Prices Ranging From $19.50 to $195

We shall feature today

Spring Coats for Women at $25

A collection of well-tailored coats, in popular ¾ and ⅞ length models, displaying new large collars. Fashioned of Burella, Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Covert, Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, and Fancy Mixtures, in all the wanted colors. Lined throughout or half lined. Sizes 34 to 46.

$5

Today—Two Important Values in

Fashionable Skirts for Women

Reproductions of much higher priced models

At $5—Smart full flare skirts with new pockets and belt. Made of Wool Poplin, Serge or Wool Check. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

At $7.50—Sport and Dress Skirts in pleated and flare effects, showing broad belt and new pockets. Made of Velour Checks, Plaids and Stripes in self color or two-tone effects; Tweeds, Wool Poplin, and Serge. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands. *Fourth Floor.*

Radical Reductions on High-Grade Furs

For Those Who Purchase Now

Hudson Seal Coats, in plain models and some trimmed with contrasting furs. were $100 to $135 — **$85.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,.....were $135 to $150 — **$119.50**
Hudson Seal Coats with skunk collar and border .....were $160..... — **$125.00**
Hudson Seal Coats .....were $225 & $250 — **$195.00**

Other Fur Coats Greatly Reduced

Include fashionable flare models in Persian Lamb, Caracul, Mole, Seal Dyed Coney, and a number of novelty fur coats, ranging in price from **$59.50 to $315.00.**

Scarfs and Muffs Reduced

A wonderful collection of stoles, scarfs and muffs have been greatly reduced for immediate disposal. The furs represented are: Foxes in all shades; Moleskin, Kolinsky, Hudson Bay Sables, Hudson Seal, Mink, Ermine, Beaver, Nutria and Raccoon. *Sixth Floor.*

The Saks Infants' Wear Department

now has on display a wonderful assortment of garments for little "tots" at prices which are remarkably modest. Today we shall feature:

Infants' Layettes of 31 Pieces at $8.98

Consisting of 3 flannel bands, 3 shirts, 2 flannel barrows, 1 outing flannel wrapper, 2 pairs of bootees, 2 slips, 2 dresses, 2 outing flannel gowns, 1 quilted pad, 12 diapers and 1 rattle. A very special value.

Infants' Hose, 3 pairs for 50c
Fine quality cotton hose, in sky, pink, and white. Sizes 4 to 6½. Very specially priced.

Children's Rompers, Special at 50c
Made of striped or checked ginghams in creeper, bloomer, beach leg models. Sizes 6 months to 6 years.

Dress and Suit to Match, $1.69 Each

"For Little Brother and Sister"

Exceptional value. Made of chambray with picot edged white lawn ruffle finishing collar and cuffs. Pockets are trimmed with cross stitching in contrasting color. Sizes:

Dresses .....2 to 6 years
Suits .....2 to 4 years

Today—An Important Offering of

Women's Smart Tailleur Suits at $29.50 and $39.50

Delightful braid bound, dressy and plain tailored models, suited to present wear. Coats are in single and double-breasted and blazer effects, some displaying vestees, close-fitting shoulders and sleeves. The skirts are in strictly tailored and pleated models.

THE MATERIALS:

Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Vigereaux, Burella, Gurnniburl and Tricotine, in checks and all the wanted colors, including Oxford Grey. Sizes 34 to 50½.

We have also prepared a remarkable display of

Smart Suits for Large Women at $29.50 to $75

In a wonderful collection of the most wanted fabrics, including Silk Jersey. The models include Plain Tailored, Dressy and Sport effects, in sizes up to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor.*

We shall present today five new models in

Young Women's Wool Dresses at $15

Fashioned of soft, clinging "Ezy Cloth" or men's wear serge, silk stitched, beaded or braided. Colors: Navy, Beige, Spruce and Subdued Blues. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Charming Sport Blouses for Women

Reflecting many style notes shown in the most exclusive importations, at prices which are remarkably low.

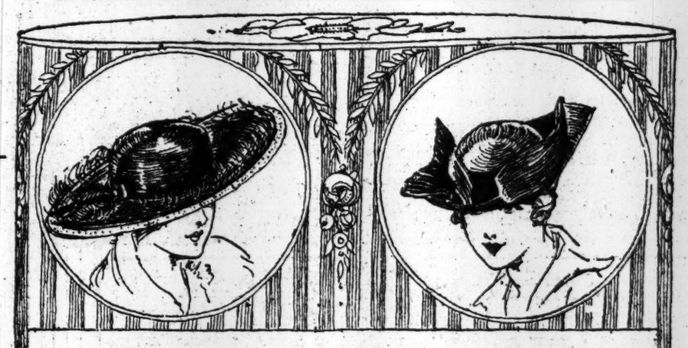
$5.95 $2 $3.95

At $3.95—Crepe de Chine Sport Blouses, in white with brilliant colored stripes; broad cape collar, revers, and turn-back cuffs are of white Crepe de Chine.

At $5.95—Smart Peau de Crepe Blouses, in strictly tailored effects, with flare collar and turn-back cuffs of white peau de crepe. To be had in a wonderful range of colored stripe effects.

At $2.98—Tailored Sport Shirts of white habutai silk with satin stripes of Rose, Gold, Green and Black, or Copenhagen Blue. A stunning blouse most reasonably priced.

At $2—Smart Sport Blouses of pure linen in solid colors of Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Green, and Orchid. Tailored turn-back cuffs, and new collar may be worn high or low.



Millinery Modes of the Hour

will be shown today in a most important special display of smart

Trimmed Hats at $10

An exhibition of the most exquisite creations introduced for Spring, skillful reproductions of models by leading European and American designers, trimmed with fancy feathers, wings, flowers, richly colored ribbons, and novelties, in a variety of exquisite color combinations and solid black.

The illustrations show just two styles from a collection of over two hundred

Suitable for dress and semi-dress wear. See this display today—the values are most remarkable.

We have planned for today and Tuesday a

Sale of 350 Women's Silk Dresses at $25

$25

An event in which will be presented ten clever models in the new straight line silhouette, with draped or tunic effect skirts. Made of Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine, trimmed with soutache braid or embroidered; also in charmeuse beautifully trimmed with beads; and of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine artistically hand-embroidered. One model illustrated.

Colors: Navy Blue, Belgian Blue, Wisteria, Beige, Tan, Silver Grey, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's High-Cut Boots Reduced to $4.95

Formerly $6, $8 and $10

These boots are all from regular stock, made to meet the approval of a discriminating clientele. The models are among the most fashionable, and the leathers include:

Gun Metal Calf or Glace Kid with Kid or Cloth tops, in lace or button; Patent Leather; Tan Russia Calf; Brown Kid with White tops; Gun Metal with Buckskin tops, and a number of other desirable combinations.

Not all sizes in each model, but your size in one of the many styles shown. *Second Floor.*

We have planned for today a

Final Clearance of Women's Sweaters

Smart sailor collar models with full belt, made of brushed wool, in all wanted shades and combinations. The selection comprises:

135 Sweaters....formerly $8.95 to $14.95....$3.95
50 Sweaters....formerly $5.....$2.95
35 Sweaters....formerly $3.95 .....$1.95

Today—In the Jewelry Department

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags $12.75

A remarkable offering of 5¾-inch narrow frame mesh bags, in engraved and plain models, with fine soldered reversible mesh skirt.

Sterling Silver Vanity Cases, $8.75
All silver lined. Plain and engine turned models. fitted with pad, pencil, and mirror.

Sterling Silver Mesh Purse, $4.50
Fashionable narrow frame, engraved, plain and engine turned models. Fine reversible mesh.

14-Karat Solid Gold Bracelet Watches, $15
Very attractive thin model watch with ribbon bracelet. 14-karat slide. Most remarkable value.

Beginning this morning, an important

Sale of Women's Hand Bags at $4.95

Regularly $6.50 to $12.50

A collection of unusually attractive bags in eleven new models, made of Tapir Calf combined with moire or taffeta. Self-covered or etched silver frames. Colors: Tan, Brown, Green, Blue, Rose, and Grey. *Main Floor.*

Regaliste Corsets for Spring

are now on display and sale in the Saks Corset Department. They are modish, comfortable and graceful; in fact, Regal in every respect.

Prices $5 $6 $8 $10 $12 $15

Expert corsetieres in attendance to give advice free of charge. *Third Floor.*

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The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Spring Outfits for Boys

The suits and topcoats the boy himself wants—and that you want him to have.

De Pinna models, adapted from English usage, giving the young man a distinction which he is first to recognize.

Of materials selected for the purpose and specially imported by this house.

English Norfolk Suits

Presenting the same high standard of De Pinna tailoring and woolens as heretofore, with no increase in the range of prices because of conditions.

Of newly imported homespuns, tweeds and cassimeres, in correct Spring colorings.

From $8.75 to $22.50.

De Pinna Norfolk suit of standard imported Navy blue serge, $15.

Spring Topcoats for the Smaller Boys

In coverts, homespuns and English mixtures—a complete assortment for boys from 3 to 8 years.

Tailored with the care bestowed on a man's topcoat.

Coats which are a subject of pride—never a burden—to a boy on a bright Spring day.

De Pinna Reefers, of English Navy serge, made in the regulation English fashion—ready for service or made to measure, for boys from 2½ to 9 years.

English Field Coat for Boys

The newest Spring coat. Of imported coverts and tweeds.

For general wear or motoring—an all service coat for boys from 9 to 15 years. Made to measure.

Also a full variety of School Overcoats for Boys from 9 to 16—imported homespuns and coverts.

De Pinna Spring Hats

Covering every need of boys of every age.

New styles in straws, new cloth hats and a complete assortment of English Tams.

Hats may be procured of the same materials from which the coats and suits are made.

DE PINNA

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Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

FINDS GRAVE ERROR IN NAVAL DESIGNS

Editor of Scientific American Says Battle Cruiser Plans Are Defective.

BOILERS ARE HALF EXPOSED

J. B. Walker Declares Daniels's Attacks on Patriotism of Shipbuilders Are Unjustified.

Speaking for the Naval Committee of the National Security League, J. Bernard Walker, editor of The Scientific American, made the statement last night that the designs for the new battle cruisers were gravely defective, in that the boilers were partially exposed, and that the plans should be redrawn. He asserted also that an investigation had shown that the attacks of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on the patriotism of shipbuilders are without justification.

"The contracts for the four battle cruisers have not yet been let," Mr. Walker said, "and it is the opinion of the National Security League that because of a grave military defect in the designs for these ships, due to the fact that one-half the boilers is carried above the protective deck, the contracts should not be let until the designs have been recast so as to bring the boilers below the protective deck, where they belong.

"Of the four scout cruisers, the contract for only one has been let. In both battleships and scout cruisers it has been found that the high cost of labor and material necessitated an increase by Congress of the limit of cost. It is the opinion of the National Security League that an emergency appropriation of at least $250,000,000 should be made at once for rushing work on the new vessels and the repair of the old vessels, and for the purchase of ammunition and various other material which would be needed immediately upon the outbreak of war. All Government and civilian yards should be required to work double shifts at once.

"We must speak of what we consider the most important asset of this country for the creation and maintenance of the great navy which is necessary to preserve its dignity and safety. We refer to the great shipbuilding yards of this country, against which, most unfortunately, the Navy Department is at present directing an attack of great persistency. If the newspaper propaganda of the Secretary of the Navy is to be believed, the gentlemen behind these institutions are utterly devoid of patriotism and are determined to wring the very last dollar that extortion can obtain from the taxpayers of this country.

"Such a propaganda from a Cabinet officer, if kept up with persistency, will have its effect; and, indeed, I am free to confess that for a while I was inclined to believe that there might be some foundation for the Secretary's attitude. Today, after a careful investigation, I am fully satisfied that the great shipbuilding interests of this country are not only ready but extremely anxious to do their share in the great patriotic work of strengthening the naval defenses of the United States."

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A Hampton Room of Italian Origin

IT was contemporary appreciation of the beauty engendered in Cinque-cento Italy that led to the furnishing of so many stately English manorial rooms with Furniture that bore to the sombre North a breath of the balmy airs and azure skies of sun-steeped Tuscany.

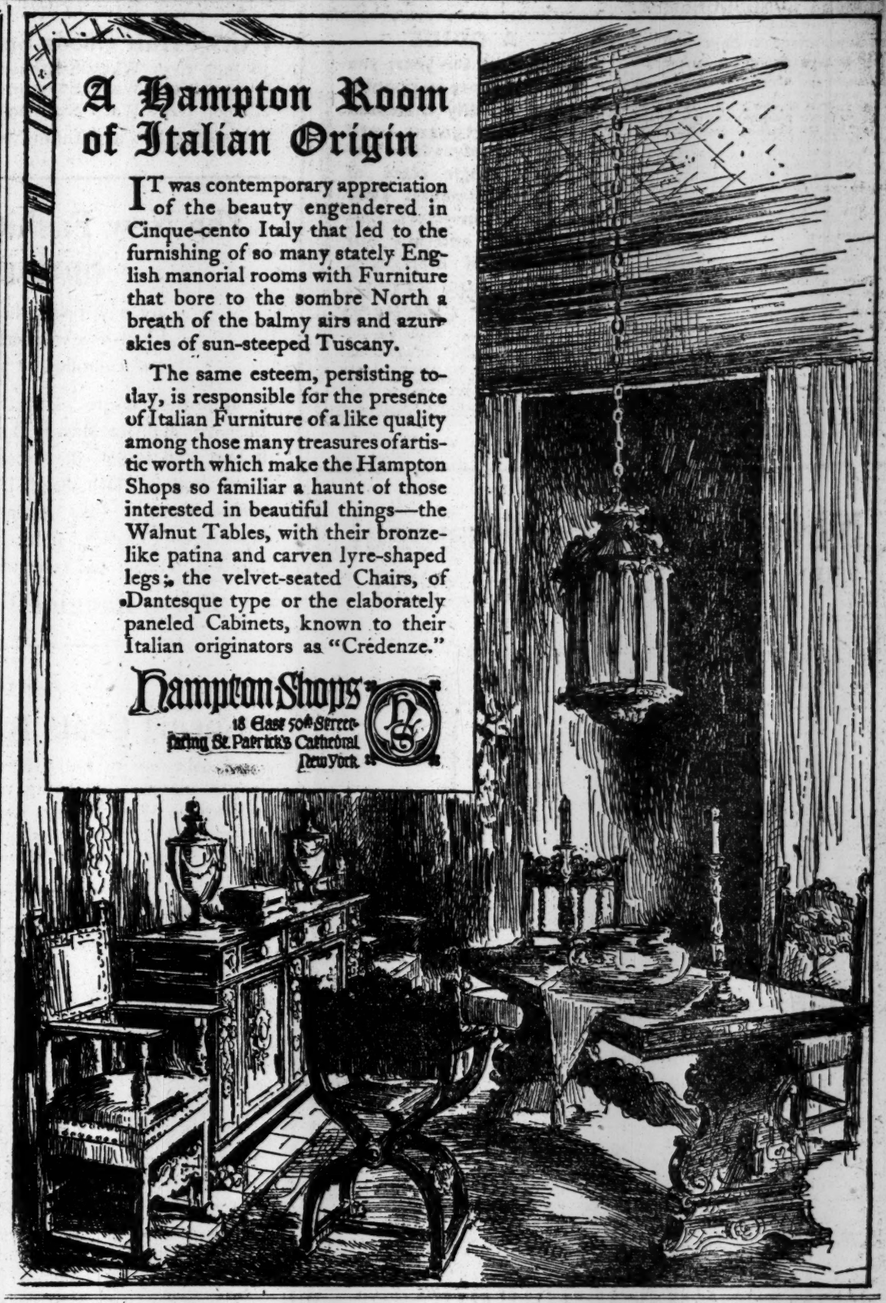
The same esteem, persisting today, is responsible for the presence of Italian Furniture of a like quality among those many treasures of artistic worth which make the Hampton Shops so familiar a haunt of those interested in beautiful things—the Walnut Tables, with their bronze-like patina and carven lyre-shaped legs; the velvet-seated Chairs, of Dantesque type or the elaborately paneled Cabinets, known to their Italian originators as "Credenze."

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street

facing St. Patrick's Cathedral

New York



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Kitty Gordon

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Highest efficiency and economy; 18 to 20 miles per gallon of gasoline.
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3 speeds, selective transmission.

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THE Rainier Half-ton Worm-Drive Truck Shows what a light truck can be when designed, developed and perfected by pioneers in the industry. It is a truck, first, last and all the time—a specialized motor vehicle for a specialized purpose.

Built along lines and incorporating all of the successful features of best known American heavy trucks instead of following touring-car practice.

If the Rainier cost $5000, it might be bigger, but it couldn't be better. Check over the specifications and see for yourself.

Then note the price, $875 right here in New York, for a truck chassis with a Timken-David Brown worm-and-gear drive; $875 for a truck chassis which is a duplicate of the $5000 heavyweights, only smaller; $875 for a truck chassis that stands up under a half-ton load (and a 1500 lb. load) indefinitely.

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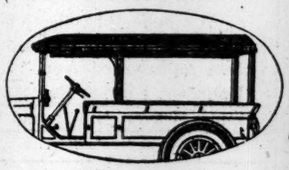

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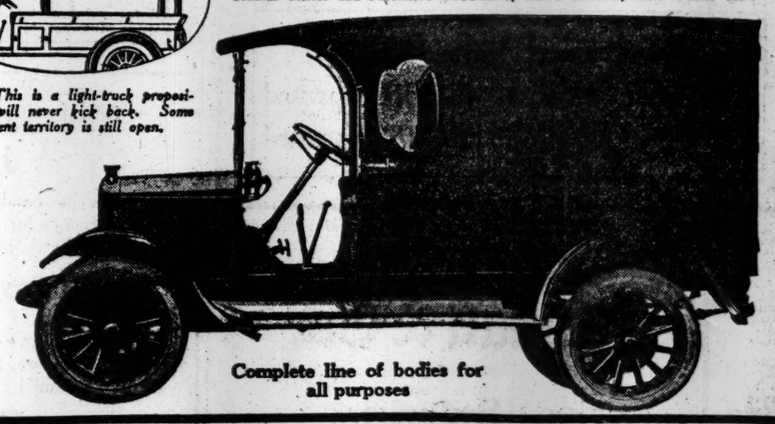

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COURSE RECORDS FALL UNDER THE FLEET HEELS OF VETERAN ROAD RUNNERS

THREE ROAD RACERS MAKE NEW RECORDS

Voteretsas, McGinn, and Brandt Show Speed Through City Streets—Other Runs.

Showing a marked improvement over his recent form in league road race competitions, Victor Voteretsas, wearing the emblem of the Morningside A. C., yesterday flashed his heels to a large field of runners in the weekly five-mile road race of the Harlem Athletic League over the Glencoe Athletic Club's course, and created a new record for the course. Voteretsas covered the distance in 27:13, which eclipses the best previous mark by thirty-five seconds, made by Charles Blankenburg of the Bronx Church House two years ago.

The pick of the harriers in the Harlem district answered the call for yesterday's race, which was a scratch event instead of the usual handicap affair. It was held to decide which runners would represent the Harlem A. L. in the five-mile league championship race, to be held in conjunction with the games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute on March 21.

Voteretsas was not forced to extend himself to win the event, for the maintained the lead from a point about one city block away from the start until he crossed the finish line far ahead of Lew Heydet a clubmate. Several times on the journey the pace-setter was changed for his position, but Voteretsas only increased his stride long enough to shake off his rivals.

An interesting battle was waged near the finish line for second honors between Heydet, L. Metzer, and A. Morris, St. Christopher Club. Heydet won the place by one second, and Metzer finished third, with the same space of time separating him from Morris. The Morningside A. C. led in the team scoring, compiling a low total of fifteen points. The runners wearing the colors of the Macomb's A. C. were second, with fifty-two, and the Glencoe A. C. took third honors with fifty-three. Under the rules of the race, the first ten runners to finish will be chosen to represent the league at the Wanamaker games.

The first twenty finished as follows:

	Time.
V. Voteretsas, Morningside A. C.	27:13
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	28:11
L. Metzer, Morningside A. C.	28:13
A. Morris, St. Christopher Club.	28:14
T. Halpin, Morningside A. C.	28:26
W. Kennedy, Morningside A. C.	28:27
J. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	28:32
J. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	28:40
J. Goff, St. Christopher Club.	28:43
C. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club.	28:48
C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C.	28:57
W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.	29:16
G. Williams, St. Christopher Club,	29:17
E. Camp, Glencoe A. C.,	29:23
J. Daley, Macomb's A. C.,	29:38
F. Davey, Macomb's A. C.,	29:50
H. Schuster, Morningside A. C.,	29:41
Y. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.,	29:45
C. Timmins, Glencoe A. C.,	29:46
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.,	29:48.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	3	4	5—15
Macomb's A. C.	6	9	10	13	14—52
Glencoe A. C.	7	8	11	12	15—53

Harry McGinn, the Paulist A. C. runner, added more laurels yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League, over the Paulist Athletic Club's course of about five miles. Although McGinn failed to win the event, he won the last time prize from the scratch mark, and bettered his own record, made one week ago, by fifty seconds. The Paulist harrier covered the distance in 25:12.

McGinn ran a well-judged race throughout and came dangerously near monopolizing all the honors of the event. He finished in seventh position, after conceding handicaps ranging up to five minutes and thirty seconds, to a field of thirty harriers. George Kirkwood, also of the Paulist A. C., led the field home, from the 3:45 mark, in 29:08. Team honors were won by the Paulist A. C. representatives, with a low total of 28 points. Hudson Guild A. A. runners finished second with 46 points, and the harriers of the Seward A. A. took third with 63.

The order of finish of the first ten was as follows:

George Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., (3:45,) 29:08; E. Laura, Hudson Guild A. A., (4:30,) 30:14; J. Shea, Seward A. A., (5:00,) 30:50; J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 28:53; J. Barinque, Hudson Guild A. A., (5:00,) 31:00; J. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (2:00,) 28:10; Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 25:12; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., (3:30,) 27:46; J. J. Reynolds, Hudson Guild A. A., (6:00,) 29:17; F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (2:45,) 29:15.

TEAM SCORES.

Paulist A. C.	1	4	6	7	10—28
Hudson Guild A. A.	2	5	9	14	16—46
Seward A. A.	3	8	13	19	20—63
Holy Cross Lyceum	11	12	15	17	18—73

Dick Brandt of St. Anlem's A. C. rung up a new record for his club's four and three-quarter mile course in the St. Anselm's invitation road race held yesterday afternoon. Brandt crossed the finish line after a hard race about one yard in the van of L. Dutka, carrying the colors of the Hungarian-American A. C., in 23:45, eclipsing the old mark for the course, which was held by himself, by six seconds.

The order of finish follows:

R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:45; L. B. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:46; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:55; M. Russo, Drannam Association, 24:00; S. Friarich, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 24:45; M. Grasiadi, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 24:46; M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:30; E. Ellis, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:31; G. Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:49; M. Haber, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:07.

A hemorrhage of the nose probably robbed Kyron Hearns of the Pastime A. C. of victory yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League over the Pastime A. C., Elks Course, measuring about five miles. Hearns, starting with an allowance of three minutes, maintained the lead over the greater part of the journey, and as the runners entered the last mile he was leading by 300 yards. On this leg of the race, however, he started to bleed profusely from the nostrils. Harry Gunther challenged him successfully for the leading position, and held it to the finish. Hearns staggered across the line in second place.

The first ten finished as follows:

H. Gunther, Bronx C. H. A. C., (2:45,) 28:56; K. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 29:03; F. Haggman, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 31:14; M. Barish, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 31:33; T. Gregory, Osanam A. C., (3:00,) 29:35; L. De Vita, Pennant A. C., (5:00,) 31:36; W. Mechman, Pennant A. C., (4:00,) 30:52; A. Rosander, Bronx C. H. A. C., (scratch,) 25:58; J. McDuff, Pennant A. C., (4:30,) 31:35; J. Katz, Pennant A. C., (scratch,) 27:06.

TEAM SCORES.

Pastime A. C.	1	2	3	9	13—28
Osanam A. C.	4	5	10	11	14—44
Pennant A. C.	6	7	8	18	19—58
Mohawk A. C.	12	15	16	17	20—80

Only a small field answered the call for runners in the weekly run of the Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union over the course of the St. Jerome's Catholic Club yesterday. The race was a scratch event, over four miles, and was won by J. Fitzpatrick of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. in 23:03. T. Gorey and F. Wall, clubmates of Fitzpatrick, followed him home in the order named in 23:45 and 23:47, respectively.

Because the runners became confused in covering the prescribed course, the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League over the Loughlin Lyceum course yesterday was declared "no race." A field of forty-nine harriers, the biggest of the season to date, entered, but they crossed the finish line from various directions. The officials decided to run the event next Sunday over the course of the Kings County A. A.

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GIANTS IN SUMMER HEAT.

Party Reaches Marlin in Temperature of Eighty Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 25.—The Giants who left St. Louis last night arrived here in time for a late dinner tonight, and are prepared to start active training tomorrow morning under the direction of Catcher Lew McCarty, who will be in charge until Manager McGraw arrives. There were fifteen players in the party of forty people brought in tonight by Secretary Brannick. Six others came direct from their homes. Jim Thorpe was one of these early arrivals. The Giants so far are enjoying weather which would be a mid-Summer brand in New York. Today they were actually uncomfortable as they rode over the dusty plains in a temperature close to eighty. Manager McGraw is expected here Tuesday.

GIANTS' ROLL IS COMPLETE.

Davey Robertson Affixes His Signature to a Contract.

The roster of the Giants is now complete. The last recalcitrant, Davey Robertson, affixed his entirely legible and perfectly good signature to a contract late Saturday night just as the wee, sma' hours began to succeed the large and exuberant ones. There had been nothing in particular preventing Davey from joining the early rush to sign Mr. Hempstead's little document, save a feeling on the star fielder's part that it was a bit more dignified to saunter in just before the curtain rose on that pretty drama, "A Trip to Texas."

John B. Foster, Secretary of the local National League club, will chaperon Robertson and Heinie Zim, the rear guard of the team, on their journey southward, which will begin Friday. At St. Louis the trio will be joined by ten more of the twent-six straight brigade, and then the end of the on-to-Marlin movement will be in sight.

YANKEE VANGUARD ON LINKS

Shawkey and Hendryx Play Golf While Awaiting First Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 25.—The Sunday preceding the Monday on which the training of the New York American League baseball players will be begun found four members of the Yankee squad on hand, four aside from the delegation from New York including Manager Donovan and Owner Huston, which is expected some time tonight.

Pitcher Shawkey and Outfielder Hendryx were golfing all day, and while they were thus engaged Ben Shaw, a recruit catcher, and Sam Ross, a pitcher who was here with the Yanks last Spring, arrived. Shaw caught for the local club last year. He is young and large and ambitious. He is rarely endowed as to physique, and at college played football. Therefore he is prepared to take bumps behind the plate.

Ross is a slender six-footer, who in pitching equipment was promising last Spring and was turned over to the Richmond team of the International League. He did well there until appendicitis sapped his strength, but since he was discharged from the hospital he has grown heavier. Tim Hendryx is eager for any military drilling that may be ordered. He is right at home with a gun, he says, as he formerly was a member of the Florida National Guard.

Three more Yankees flitted into Macon this evening, all battery men, bringing the total now enrolled at the camp up to seven. The last arrivals were Urban Shocker, Slim Love, and Walter Alexander.

READY FOR HOCKEY FINALS.

Crescents and Irish-Americans to Meet Two Boston Teams.

The final round in the Amateur Hockey League between the Crescent A. C. and Irish-American A. C. sevens of New York and the Arena Hockey Club and Boston A. A. teams of Boston will begin this week. These teams were the winners in the sectional races which were finished last week. The Crescent team of Brooklyn had no trouble in winning among the local sevens, but seems sure to find stiffer opposition in the Boston teams. At St. Nicholas Rink on Tuesday night the first game of the decisive series, which will be a double round robin, will be played between the Crescents and the Irish-American teams, while in Boston on Wednesday night the Arena and Boston A. A. sevens will clash.

The records of the Amateur Hockey League teams to date are as follows:

New York Division—Crescent A. C., won 5, lost 1; Irish-American A. C., won 3, lost 3; Hockey Club of New York, won 2, lost 4; St. Nicholas S. C., won 2, lost 4.

Boston Division—Arena H. C., won 5, lost 2; Boston A. A., won 4, lost 3; Boston H. C., won 1, lost 5.

The schedule of the final round is as follows:

Feb. 27—Crescent A. C. vs. Irish-American A. C., at New York; Feb. 28—Arena H. C. vs. Boston A. A., at Boston; March 3—Irish-American A. C. vs. Arena H. C., at Boston; March 3—Boston A. A. vs. Crescent A. C., at New York; March 10—Arena H. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at New York; March 10—Irish-American A. C. vs. Boston A. A., at Boston; March 14—Crescent A. C. vs. Irish-American A. C., at New York; March 14—Arena H. C. vs. Boston A. A., at Boston; March 17—Irish-American A. C. vs. Arena H. C., at Boston; March 17—Boston A. A. vs. Crescent A. C., at Boston; March 24—Crescent A. C. vs. Arena H. C., at Boston; March 24—Irish-American A. C. vs. Boston A. A., at New York.

BURNS WINS FOUR TROPHIES

New York A. C. Nimrod Has Big Day at Travers Island Traps.

Perfect weather conditions were responsible partly for excellent scores at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The best shooting of the afternoon was done by A. L. Burns, who won the high scratch event with a card of 85 out of a possible 100 targets. He also annexed the Travers Island Trophy with a straight card of 25, and turned the same trick in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup. In the latter shoot F. A. Baker also had a straight score.

Burns also took home the Tournament Cup, although he did not win a leg yesterday. He had won enough during the earlier Sundays of the month to give him the prize. Yesterday R. M. Owen and J. H. Vanderveer each ran straight scores in the event.

The scores:

	T. I. Has. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Acm. Cup.	Hcap. Cups.	Score & Hcap.
J. I. Branden'g.	3 25	3 24	3 25	3 24	87 12 99
M. McVoy, Jr.	2 23	0 23	2 23	2 25	89 10 99
F. E. Will'son.	6 20	5 23	6 25	6 25	70 29 99
N. Webb	3 24	3 22	3 25	3 25	84 12 96
R. B. Cole	3 22	3 23	3 25	3 25	87 14 100
R. M. Owen	4 22	4 25	0 23	4 24	85 16 100
G. M. Pynchon.	5 23	5 24	5 23	5 25	75 20 95
W. R. Deleha'y.	5 25	5 25	5 23	5 25	83 20 100
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2 24	0 22	0 17	0 22	83 10 93
W. B. Ogden	0 25	0 21	0 20	1 24	89 10 99
R. R. Owen	6 25	5 25	6 25	6 23	79 29 100
J. H. Vander'r.	1 24	1 24	0 25	1 22	92 8 100
F. A. Baker	4 25	3 24	4 25	0 25	87 16 100
A. L. Burns	0 25	1 24	0 22	0 25	95 5 100
C. Stein	1 20	1 22	2 24	1 23	84 10 94
G. O. Fisher	0 17	0 21	0 20	0 20	78 0 78
R. L. Spotts	1 22	0 22	0 22	1 24	88 4 92
A. W. Hexam'r.	6 24	6 25	6 23	6 22	71 30 100

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by A. L. Burns.
Hasiip Cup—All with 25 targets.
Tournament Cup—Legs scored by R. M. Owen and J. H. Vanderveer.
Accumulation Cup—Legs scored by F. A. Baker and A. L. Burns.
High Scratch—A. L. Burns.
High Handicap—R. B. Cole.
Special—R. R. Owen.

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Comment on Current Events in Sports

A Great Dog Show.

The forty-first annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which entertained lovers of dogs last week, marked another forward step in the triumphal march of the terrier. For the third year in succession a wire-haired fox terrier, with all due solemnity, was crowned king over nearly 2,000 canine aristocrats that came from all parts of the country in search of national honors. Among those defeated by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Wycollar Boy in the final test or relegated to the ranks of also rans by earlier decisions were two previous champions, the magnificent old English sheepdog Slumber and Strathtay Prince Albert, the English bulldog that took the town by storm when he made his first appearance at the Westminster Show four years ago.

That a terrier again has been selected as the best dog of any breed counts for little in the estimation of the fancy. It is almost an axiom among good judges that "comparisons are odious" when dogs of different breeds are grouped. In judging any one breed there is a standard which guides the adjudicator, but when the various winners are collected and judged in the much-abused unclassified special classes there is little chance to discriminate between the outstanding dogs of each breed. The main thing proved by the recent show is that all kinds of terriers are steadily increasing in popular favor. The Boston terrier, a distinctly American breed, led in number of entries, and there was an all-around improvement in Airedales and fox terriers. Perhaps the greatest improvement was shown in the type of Sealyhams exhibited, and the general strength of this dog from the Welsh border was remarkable in view of the fact that the breed has only been on exhibition in this country for a few years.

That there has been no advance in the quality of English bulldogs was demonstrated by the victory of Strathtay Prince Albert, who has been the leader of these pugnacious animals for four years. In numbers also the bulldogs fell away from the record of previous shows. Collies could scarcely be compared with those shown in former years, and there was not a collie competing for ribbons that compared with Southport Sample, which was benched for exhibition. There was some surprise over the fact that the Pomeranians took the lead so far as numbers shown over the Pekingese, which recently has been the most popular of the toy varities. The explanation of this is that all is not peaceful in the Pekingese family, and in consequence several of the large exhibitors were absent. Even the best dog in the recent specialty show of this breed was absent from the national fixture, so that it is hard to determine which is really the best of this breed. Field dogs were well represented, and Mary Montrose, a pointer owned by William Ziegler, was credited with a unique performance, as she supplemented many notable victories in field trials by going through her classes without a defeat.

***

The Baseball Recruits.

The big moment in the life of the recruit ball player has arrived. Every youngster who ever broke into a minor league looks forward to the day when he will be taken on a Southern training trip by a major league club. Whether he makes good or not, the "busher" looks upon the trip as the greatest honor which can be bestowed upon him. A score of these elated youngsters went south last week with the Giants and the Yankees.

Each Spring a large number of young players are tried out by the major league clubs, but only a small percentage of them are retained. They have a hard task to work themselves into a place with the players who have had years of experience in the big leagues. A youth must have exceptional ability to make good. Often, as is the case with the young pitchers, it takes seasons of the proper kind of coaching before a recruit is ready for the major leagues. A notable example of this is Schupp, the Giants' young left hander, who last season, after three years on the bench, under the watchful eye of McGraw, suddenly blossomed into a great boxman.

Both New York teams this season are especially fortunate in having rounded up several promising young pitchers, but out of the big batch it is doubtful if more than two or three of them measure up to major league requirements. It isn't that the rookies haven't the curves or the speed, and the strength to stand the test, but it is experience they lack. No matter how good their natural talent, they must have this experience and know all the peculiarities of the tricky batsmen. Some acquire it quicker than others. It takes a long time for a coach to drill into the head of a young pitcher the importance of pitching to a batter's weakness. Control comes only through experience, and few youngsters get it until they have had seasons of patient, tireless work.

Thus, many of the high hopes which have soared southward are sure to be blasted. Youths who started out bubbling over with ambition will have to become reconciled to disappointment. The success they expected to come this season may not come until next season, the season after, or perhaps not at all. The Giants have several youngsters who have shown great promise, including "Pie" Way, the former Yale star; George Smith, the Columbia youth, who was one of the best college boxmen of recent years; Waite Hoyt, a sensation as a high school product, and Stryker, who found it not difficult at all to pitch no-hit games against semi-professional nines at Jersey Summer resorts. But it is a far different story when these lads begin to pitch against major league sluggers with years of experience.

With the Yankees, also, there are several recruit pitchers who will go through the molding process under the veteran Duke Farrell, who has been developing youthful pitching aspirants for twenty years. In the Yankee collection is one Bob McGraw, who as a collegian at the University of Colorado was unbeatable. For two seasons a score of big league scouts have been trying to snare this youth into the major leagues, but he has waited until this chance to break in with New York. Young McGraw, like many of the others, has everything a pitcher should have except experience. If he shows the same coolness and control against the big league batsmen as he did against the college batsmen, the Yankees will have made a valuable acquisition. Enright, Ferguson, Piercy, and Ross are other youngsters who have yet to show what they can do under major league fire.

One thing is certain—if all the young pitchers which the two New York clubs have taken South this Spring come up to the expectations of the men who recommended them, the Giants and the Yankees will have both pennants in hand from the very start of the season.

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Pell's Consummate Playing.

Doubtless nothing was more indelibly impressed upon those who witnessed the play for the national racquets championship at the Racquet and Tennis Club last week than the fact that in singles, at any rate, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, both of Tuxedo, are head and shoulders above all other contenders, and that for the present Pell has soared to heights which are unattainable even to his clubmate. Both of these men came through to the final round of the singles championship without having encountered opposition that was in the least formidable, and then in the final round Pell asserted his supremacy so brilliantly and so decisively that Mortimer was made to appear almost like a novice at the sport. Pell is now the singles champion, a title, however, which is not new to him, for he held the championship before it was wrested from him by Mortimer. By this victory of Saturday Pell placed the crowning achievement on a season of pronounced success. It was not long ago that this indomitable player secured the honors in the Gold Racquet Tournament at Tuxedo, and, with Mortimer as his partner, was runner-up for the doubles championship.

In all the season, however, it is doubtful if Pell ever attained the supreme heights of play to which he mounted in the final round match against Mortimer on Saturday. Racquets, as few other games, calls for keenness of eye, fortitude, agility. All of these attributes Pell brought into the contest against his rival, and each one seemed to be carried to the Nth power. During the last two games Mortimer could not begin to approach the skill of his antagonist. Pell sent the leather-covered sphere flying around the court, propelled by a swift, sure stroking that made it seem at times nothing more than a white streak trying to escape from the slate-walled court. Mortimer had hardly time for a first thought, let alone a second, before he was called upon to play racquet against ball; that he often failed even to touch the elusive sphere serves only to emphasize the pronounced ability that was with Pell.

Pell is not invincible. Invincibility would be too much to expect in a game which calls for such co-ordination of faculties as does racquets, but this may be said—that whenever Pell plays as he did Saturday he will win, and that the margin of his victory should be scarcely less than that by which he humbled Mortimer.

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Is Par Following Bogey?

The revered Colonel Bogey having long since passed out of the ken of the Golf Committees that draw up the score cards of the various links in this section of the country, the wrathful players are now turning their efforts toward dislodging Par from the unyielding position it holds on the tee boxes, score cards, and other accessories before and after the fact of a round of the links at a metropolitan club. John G. Anderson, a good player and a good student of the game, thinks that the livelier ball demands a lowering of the par value of the distance that separates the tee from the green. The late Colonel Bogey came to an untimely end because he degenerated into what is commonly known as "an easy mark." A golfer of not much more than ordinary calibre was able to indulge in a battle with the mythical Colonel and come out at least even at the end of the afternoon. The question that agitates the mind of the golfers at the present moment is whether the low handicap amateurs and the leading professionals are now putting Par in the same unenvied position.

In brief, it is felt that par golf should be perfect golf, and where a great many players in a single afternoon return cards that are better than what the score card labels perfection, there is much food for thought and matter for reflection. Given a baker's dozen of hard-hitting professionals, a course that has been dried out by the sun, a lively ball, and a helping wind on the long holes, and the par on a great many courses will be battered into insensibility in short order. Minikahda score cards have never recovered from the shocks they sustained last June at the time of the national open championship. The par figures for four rounds of the links are 288 strokes, yet Chick Evans completed the 72-hole journey in 286. Not one perfect round, but four rounds in two strokes less than perfection! This is too, too much. John G. Anderson has started something that needs finishing.

FIND DARCY IN FINE FORM.

Australian Shows Progress of His Training for Dillon Bout.

Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, who will make his first American ring appearance against Jack Dillon, at Madison Square Garden, on March 5, played host to about a dozen friends and newspapermen, at Grant Hugh Browne's Browneleigh Park estate, at Goshen, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. The general prediction, as the Australian completed his exercises, was that he will make it extremely interesting for his opponent from Indianapolis.

It was the first public workout the Australian has given since his arrival in this country several months ago, and he showed up well. He looked to be in good shape, and demonstrated the result of his short period of training for the Dillon bout. His footwork was a revelation, and he used his arms with unusual speed.

Darcy boxed six rounds, three with Wild Burt Kenny, a Bronx heavyweight, and the same number with Jack Sims. In these workouts the Australian showed enough ability to warrant the opinion that Dillon will have a hard time gaining the honors in their ten-round encounter. Darcy also skipped the rope, punched the bag, and indulged in various forms of setting-up exercises for about one hour.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Palace S. C.—Frankie Brown vs. Frankie Burns. Ten rounds.

Yorkville S. C.—Johnny Clinton vs. Young Otto. Ten rounds.

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Haas Leads Great Neck Nimrods.

E. L. Haas led a large field of gunners in the 100-bird shoot for the William F. Schlemmer prize at the traps of the Great Neck Golf Club at Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. He compiled a score of 67-26, 93, with B. Callingham second, with 53-36, 89. R. M. Ellis was third with a card of 66-22, 88.

Kupchik Wins Chess Tournament.

A. Kupchik, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club and former State champion, emerged as winner of the masters' tournament of the New York State Chess Association, the final round of which was contested yesterday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. J. Bernstein divided the second and third prizes with Oscar Chajes.

MISS BJURSTEDT IS TO PLAY ON COAST

Tennis Champion Will Accompany Eastern Team and Meet Trio of Stars.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national lawn tennis championship, has decided to go to California with the Eastern team which will compete in the East vs. West matches at Los Angeles, beginning March 7. She will play in a series of round robin matches against Mrs. Thomas Bundy—who as May Sutton won the women's national championship, as well as the British title—Miss Mary Browne, three times holder of the title, and Miss Florence Sutton. Miss Bjurstedt will also take part in a mixed doubles match, teaming with George M. Church, third ranking player of the country, who, with Harold Throckmorton, is returning from a trip to the Far East, where he won the championship of the Orient at Manila.

The decision of Miss Bjurstedt to accept the invitation to compete in California will probably cause her to forgo defending her title in the women's national indoor championship, which is to begin at the Seventh Regiment Armory on March 23. Miss Bjurstedt has won this tournament for the last two years, and each time without being hard pressed by any rival.

Aside from Church and Throckmorton, the other members of the Eastern team are Frederick B. Alexander, Theodore R. Pell, and Bernon S. Prentice of New York, and Conrad B. Doyle of Washington. Prentice has been in California for some time. Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, who has charge of the Eastern arrangements, learned yesterday that Doyle planned to leave for the coast tomorrow, but an effort will be made to induce him to wait for Alexander and Pell, who are to start within a few days. The Washington player is said to be in especially good form for the intersectional series, having played considerable tennis recently on the cement court at the Columbia Country Club.

CORDIER AND COREY WIN.

Both Players Advance in Yale Club Squash Title Play.

A. J. Cordier, holder of the Yale Club squash tennis championship, played his first match in this year's title event there yesterday afternoon, when he opposed H. R. Stern. The title holder experienced little difficulty in winning his way to a second-round bracket, the score being 15—8, 15—4.

The only other match in the championship division brought Alan Corey, the national Class B title holder, into action. In his first-round encounter he vanquished J. F. O'Rourke, at 15—0, 15—5.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP | YALE vs. PRINCETON

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1917.

GERMAN FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

We have heard a great deal of the injustice to neutrals in the British Orders in Council, but the contrast between the effect on neutral ships of the British blockade and the German shown in the torpedoing by German submarines of seven Dutch ships in one day is worth considering. These vessels, carrying no contraband, four eastward bound for Holland, laden chiefly with foodstuffs for Dutch consumption, three in ballast steaming westward, had been taken into the English port of Falmouth, examined, and sent on their way. It was the firm belief of their skippers that they had been assured a safe conduct by Germany. The westward bound ships were presumably in the so-called safety lane between Falmouth and the United States. Because an agreement had been made with Germany that the ships might sail with "reasonable assurance of safety," the British authorities were not consulted as to the proper precautions to take. Yet German submarines torpedoed all seven, sinking three and damaging the others so badly that their crews deserted them. And this with only five minutes' warning.

The contrast between German and English blockade methods could have had no more striking illustration. It is well to bear in mind that the ships sunk by Germany are always unarmed merchantmen. The Kaiser's submarines keep clear of the British Navy and avoid armed vessels. They are not seeking combat, but ruthless destruction. It has been said, in fancied extenuation of these attacks, that the use of the undersea boat is a new mode of warfare. The instrument is new, but the kind of warfare in which the Germans use it is precisely that employed by savages since the dawn of history.

OLEOMARGARINE.

An amendment to the Revenue bill proposes to reduce the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine to 2 cents in order both to find funds for the Treasury and to reduce the cost of living, for the poor particularly. The action proposed is better than the reason for it. The Treasury has repeatedly advised that action like that proposed should be taken without regard to the present condition of either the Treasury or the trade. It should be done, no doubt, but it ought not to be pretended that it will assist the Treasury or reduce the cost of living to any extent worth mentioning. The true reason for revising the tax is that it was enacted on false pretenses and has failed in its intent. The repeal is now urged in the same manner as the enactment was. It is not sure that the reduction of the 10-cent tax will help the Treasury, because at the same time the one-quarter-cent tax is raised to 2 cents. The 10-cent tax is collected on so small an amount of oleomargarine and the one-quarter-cent tax is collected on such a great amount that the increase of the tax may exceed the decrease and make the poor man's make-believe dearer. It is not possible to be positive about it, because the frauds in evasion of the 10-cent tax are beyond estimate.

The poor man is peculiarly sensitive about eating white butter, and so he buys tinted oleo under the name of butter. In most years the prosecutions for this mean fraud run above a thousand. Nobody knows how much undetected fraud exists, and so nobody can be sure about the tax receipts or the pretense that the legislation is for the poor man's benefit. The prospect is that he must eat oleo as oleo, if he eats it at all. He will hate to do that. He perhaps would rather pay the price of butter for oleo.

This tax wrangle is a "joker," like so many others. The real contest is between the farmers and the packers. The farmers are, the Dairy Trust. The packers are the Beef Trust. Congress is in danger of being deceived in the repeal of the law, as it was in the enactment of it. The talk about cheapening either the poor man's butter or oleo is subject to discount with impartiality. All taxation for other purposes than revenue is suspect.

A SENSIBLE REFLECTION.

Senator WILLIAMS of Mississippi spoke manfully and to the point in Saturday's heated debate. The harsh judgment of the President, on whose shoulders rests such a burden of responsibility as no other American of these times has been forced to bear, as few statesmen of any age have borne, had gone too far. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS protested in his vigorous and telling way. He rallied his associates on their tendency to futile debate and insistence upon formalities in a dangerous crisis. Of the appeal of private shippers for guns to arm their ships he said, (we quote from THE TIMES Washington correspondent):

"If I, as I fortunately am not, were "President, I would give them the "guns and gunners."

"I wish to God that the Senator were President," interrupted Mr. SUTHERLAND of Utah, "so that might be done."

"I am very glad that I am not," replied Mr. WILLIAMS, "because I have "seen the President do so many things "more wisely than I would have done "them."

A sensible reflection that many impulsive American citizens in and out of Congress may well take into consideration. Not that the President is on trial, for he is not. He is the Chief Executive of the whole nation, and the nation applauds him, admires his firmness amid the clamor of dissent, believes that he is its safest guide. He has, indeed, done many things more wisely than most of his opponents would have done them.

A HEADLESS TRUNK.

The Republican Party has no leaders; it has no head; it has become simply a trunk. At this historic moment it does not know where it is going or what it wants to do. When the historic moment is over, the Republican Party will have no record; it will not have done anything to which it can point. The course of a party in opposition is usually to make a record which will stand out, so that the country will turn to it if it grows tired of the party in power. That course has always been followed, except in the darkest days of the Democratic stupor that followed BRYAN'S second defeat. The Republican Party, however, is making no record, because it has neither principles nor leaders.

At this moment the Republican Party in Congress, if it had leaders, could make a mark that would be remembered. It could speak the voice of Americanism; it could take advantage of the opportunities which the Kitchinish leadership of the Democratic Party is rapidly despoiling that party of. The party in opposition usually seeks to profit by the mistakes of the majority party. In the present Congress the Democratic leadership does not speak the voice of the American people. It takes the half-Socialist theories of pacifism which have spread through some parts of the country to be the controlling influence on American minds, and acts accordingly, and in so doing it mistakes the American mind. If the Republican Party had leaders, they would seize on the advantage so offered them and align the opposition party as an American party. Thereby they would not only play their country's game, but their party's, and they would afford a reason, the only conceivable reason, why they should be intrusted with power if the country should become disgusted with the Stone-led, Kitchin-guided Democratic Party.

Instead, they play the hand of the Kitchin-guided Democratic Party; they seek to outdo the Kitchinites in their devotion to the cause of surrender. If they represented the spirit of the Republicans of the nation in this, they might be excused, but they do not. To convince one's self that they do not, one has only to imagine that BLAINE, EDMUNDS, INGALLS, HOAR, REED, and SHERMAN were still in the place of Republican leadership in Congress and were devoting themselves to the task of shaping American public opinion and directing Republican energies. Can any one doubt that a single speech by one of these men would arouse such a response from Republicans, at least, the whole country over, as to make it absurd to ask whether they represented the spirit of the party and the nation too? Can any one imagine any one of these real leaders of thirty years ago, when the Republican Party had leaders, taking his cue from Democrats and trying to outmatch them? If such a thing can be imagined, can any one imagine them, having taken such a meek position, not even trying to lead their party after them into the slough, but confining themselves to talk?

THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

In his speech at Queretaro, when the revised Constitution of Mexico was ratified, LUIS MANUEL ROJAS, President of the Constitutional Assembly, declared that the object of the revision was "to better the condition of the popular classes, which "had always been oppressed," and he admitted that defects might later be discovered in the instrument. The proclaimed object is admirable. To relieve the humble from oppression is noble, but an organic law which, while striving to benefit the many, works rank injustice to the few must be radically defective. If the new provision of the Mexican Constitution which compels foreigners permitted to hold titles to lands to discard their treaty rights, to refrain from appealing to their Governments for aid if their lands are taken from them, is to apply to those thousands of foreigners who have in the past invested many millions in Mexican lands, it is grossly unjust, and will lead to international complications. If it is to be applied only to the future purchases of land by foreigners, it is nevertheless unwise and will tend to retard the normal development of Mexico.

Many other provisions of this raw document suggest that the Mexican idea of freedom is confused with intolerance. For instance, the revision of the rigid rules governing churches forbids the performance of clerical duties by all except born Mexicans. The priests born in Spain must go, and so must the Protestant ministers of English or American birth. Ministers may not, in public or private, criticise the Government or its laws, and they are deprived of the right to vote. No clergyman, Catholic or Protestant, will be permitted to teach in any public school. The regulation of labor includes an eight-hour day and a minimum wage, as might have been expected, and is radical in all respects. But it is only in its provisions touching the rights of foreigners who have just claims in Mexico that the Constitution is open to question by foreigners.

ONE LINCOLN FABLE.

WASHINGTON was spoiled for us by well-meaning mythmakers who were afraid we would not admire him enough, and so built up a legend of a godlike man almost without body, parts, or passions. The well-meaning busybodies are at work on LINCOLN now, and if they have their way will conceal the real man behind an imaginary character; and this myth will be much worse than the Washington myth, for the tendency is to make LINCOLN a benevolent cipher, too full of kindness to have any room left for common sense. Therefore LINCOLN'S true friends will be grateful to General JULIAN S. CARR, a well-known ex-Confederate soldier of Durham, N. C., for the complete and unanswerable way in which he has disposed of one of the most noxiously persistent of the stories which go to make up the Lincoln myth.

This is the story that at the Hampton Roads Conference LINCOLN said to the head of the Confederate Peace Commission, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, "STEPHENS, let me write 'Union' at "the top of this page, and you may "fill up the paper as you please," but that this generous offer to let the beaten Confederacy dictate the terms of peace was unaccountably rejected. General CARR has assembled all the evidence on this hitherto indestructible myth, and, while it would be too much to hope that he has killed it, he has at least left no excuse for reasonable men to believe in it longer.

In a pamphlet published by him General CARR shows that President DAVIS, in appointing STEPHENS, CAMPBELL, and HUNTER as Peace Commissioners, trammeled them with no instructions. LINCOLN, however, instructed his Commissioner, SEWARD, that no terms would be discussed that did not include "the restoration of the national authority," emancipation of the slaves, and the disbandment of the Southern armies. No records were taken of the conference, but, as General CARR points out,

> every member of the conference—the only ones who could possibly know—has written and printed and given to the public each his own account of what did occur. And every one of these accounts agree.

He first quotes LINCOLN'S account, given in a message to the House on Feb. 10, 1865, in which, after quoting the instructions to SEWARD already cited, the President said:

> On my part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith.

SEWARD'S account in a letter to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Feb. 7, 1865, (four days after the conference,) says that the President announced that he would agree to nothing that did not have as a basis the disbandment of the Southern forces and restoration of the Union, and adds:

> The President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation.

The report of STEPHENS, CAMPBELL, and HUNTER to President DAVIS was dated Feb. 5, 1865, two days after the conference. They say that LINCOLN informed them that he would entertain "no terms or proposals of any treaty or "agreement," because that would be a recognition of the Confederacy; that he would grant no truce or armistice unless assured of the complete restoration of national authority, and "that whatever consequences may "follow from the re-establishment of "that authority must be accepted," although he would be lenient. He also called their attention to the fact that Congress had passed a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

If LINCOLN really offered to admit the South into the Union on the South's own terms, all the five conferees, the only persons present, deliberately suppressed the fact. DAVIS, on receiving the report of his Commissioners, sent a message to the Confederate Congress on Feb. 6, 1865, in which he said:

> The enemy refused • • • to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule.

The Confederate Senate and House thereupon passed a joint resolution reciting the report of the Commissioners as a report "that no terms, ex-"cept such as the conqueror grants "to the subjugated, would be extend-"ed to the people of these States." General CARR says:

> Mr. STEPHENS was President of the Senate and Mr. HUNTER was a member of it; and we are seriously asked to believe that they sat there and heard this false interpretation of Mr. LINCOLN and the conference, and saw this desperate action of their Congress, without opening their mouths to inform those bodies that they could have Union on their own terms.

It is alleged that LINCOLN may have made the "fill-up-the-paper" suggestion to STEPHENS in an aside, which HUNTER and CAMPBELL did not hear; for the latter two have left personal narratives fatal to any theory that anything of the kind happened in their hearing. This, however, only places the whole ignominy on STEPHENS'S shoulders; for, if true, one is required to believe that for some incomprehensible motive he concealed LINCOLN'S momentous offer from his colleagues and from DAVIS, with whom they had a long conversation in which, as he says, "We reported to him ver-"bally all that had occurred at the "conference." STEPHENS was an honorable man, not a villain.

What General CARR does not mention is that if LINCOLN, in a fit of mushy emotionalism, had made any such gorgeous offer to the Confederate Commissioners, he would have been committing treason to common sense, the logic of the war situation, and the people of the North.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Can War Be Endured Without Tea?

Among the restrictions on imports that were announced by the British Premier as essential to the safety of the empire was one that must have impressed his hearers rather more than did most of the others, as indicating the gravity of the submarine peril. Probably none of these others meant to so nearly every Briton a daily personal deprivation as does—or rather as would—the shutting off of the tea supply other than Indian tea.

Though tea may not count as a necessity of life, it is not much different from one for those who have become accustomed to its use, and it is the practically unanimous testimony of men who, as explorers or otherwise, are forced to make great expenditures of energy under rigorous conditions that tea is a most important addition to their fare. They willingly take the trouble to carry it with them on journeys where every added ounce of burden receives careful consideration and all "luxuries" are left behind. Of course the great majority of human kind managed to get along well enough until comparatively recent years without this narcotic, or any of its near relatives, but the welcome it everywhere received when once known shows plainly enough that it met a want that is not the less real because not easy to define.

But the Premier's warning as to tea was not as terrifying to the Britons as it might have been, for the proposed exclusion is to be complete only as regards what he called "foreign" teas, meaning, in effect, those of China, and of those the English have not been great consumers since the raising of the precious herb has become an important industry in several of Great Britain's colonial possessions, notably Ceylon. Even of these "native" teas, however, the imports are to be cut to smaller amounts than have become usual in the regular course of trade, and it is apparent that a good many British teapots will have to be retired from present service.

Thereby will be appreciably increased the gloom of a situation that was already dark enough, and the endurance of the trials of the time will be made measurably harder. Taking everything into account, it is at least probable that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE might better have restricted the manufacture of intoxicants more than he now proposes and let the tea trade alone.

A Battle Among Pacifists.

As might have been expected, it was the "lunatic fringe," to use Colonel ROOSEVELT'S happily invented phrase, that finally gained control of last week's pacifist convention in this city and took the definite action on which all who attended the meeting will be judged by the rest of the country. Nothing less than a formal declaration that war for any cause was wrong, which is the same thing as saying that peace is worth any price, would satisfy the ruling fraction of the delegates, and the more moderate, or less fanatical, of the men and women present counseled in vain against the adoption of resolutions that would emphasize and justify all that the foes of pacifism had been saying about it.

There is significance, too, though no real cause for surprise, in the fact that the convention was a disorderly one from beginning to end—that these professed worshippers of peace applied to each other epithets as harsh as are ever used at gatherings of unregenerate politicians, and that, if they did not come to blows as a means of settling differences of opinion, it was because the possessors of such common sense and ordinary regard for public opinion as had exemplification there yielded to the inevitable before the ultimate display of inconsistency could be made.

It would be interesting to know what the extreme pacifists would do if confronted with the alternative of fighting, and killing, if they could, a band of hungry wolves, or else of allowing themselves, their wives and children to be eaten up. That contingency differs in no essential degree from that which many a nation has had to meet, with bipeds instead of quadrupeds threatening destruction, and the moral elements in the two cases are precisely the same. In each, indeed, a third course is or might be open—that of running away betimes and leaving the wolves of whatever species masters of the field.

Several races, among them the Eskimos, are said by the ethnologists to have done just that, though their flight into lands nobody else would take as a gift is ascribed to incompetence for war rather than a lofty disapproval of it. Wolves would have the same rights in any frontier village, and the same plea of "necessity," that the Germans had in Belgium, and, if no war is defensible, to make against wolves the only sort of resistance they understand would be wicked.

Legislators Surely Are Busy!

A list of the bills passed by the present session of our Legislature and signed by the Governor is printed in The Law Journal. It is a truly impressive showing, and one calculated to make the reader wonder how the minds of these statesmen stand the constant and varied strains to which they are subjected.

Prominent among the achievements on the record is "an Act"—well deserving the capital letter it receives—"to incorporate the Maxeppa Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Nyack, Orangetown, Rockland County, State of New York," and settling the momentous question of how many men may join it. Another "Act" gives the Surrogate in Westchester County an additional clerk, and a third allows Onondaga County to have an Auditor and tells him how to audit and what, while a fourth amends the charter of the village of Fredonia. Westchester County, too, graciously has been empowered to borrow some money and to erect some public buildings in which to house its paupers and criminals.

So the annals of this great law-making body run on. To the uninitiate by far the greater part of what it does would seem to be work which the several counties and towns were, or ought to be, quite competent to do for themselves without any outside advice or assistance, but, of course, that cannot be true. In some real, though mysterious, way it must be that the establishment in Nyack of a Maxeppa Fire Company, No. 2, cannot be safely or well done unless Chautauqua and Richmond Counties, and all the counties in between, have a voice in the matter.

If not thus controlled and restrained Nyack might go on creating Maxeppa Fire Companies in endless succession and fall into hopeless bankruptcy as a result of its mad passion for this form of municipal activity.

FOR A NONPARTISAN CABINET

The Situation Held to Justify a Departure from Custom.

St. Louis, Feb. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Facing the gravest calamities that have ever threatened the United States, the eventuality of which none can foresee, the thoughts of all turn instinctively to our country. It is not a time for division, racial or political, but for union in one common and indivisible Americanism.

This nation is made up of a hundred million of patriotic citizens, among whom many are deservedly distinguished for peculiar and valuable talents. Many are possessed of profound wisdom and ripe experience in statecraft, in science, in finance, in law, in transportation, in industry, and in the arts of war as well. There is perhaps no greater reservoir of abilities in any country on earth upon which a Government in need may draw. In days so ominous as these it seems not only appropriate but actually necessary that these talents be employed to the full in the ways and places calculated to bring their greatest benefits to the nation. There is an undeniable feeling abroad in the land of a portentous deficiency in authoritative councils of the nation. Whether justified or not, such a suspicion is fixed firmly in the public mind, and the President is envisaged as staggering under such a burden as only Washington and Lincoln have borne before, but alone and unaided. There is no Hamilton, Jefferson, or Randolph, no Seward, Stanton, or Chase to whom a part of the burden may be shifted.

Yet the supreme sacrifices are to be made by the people. Are they not, therefore, entitled to feel that the abilities of men the equal of Washington's and Lincoln's counselors will be used? Are they not entitled actually to insist that the ablest and wisest men in our public life be drafted into their service—not after war is upon us, but now—in the face of impending calamity? Is there not a responsibility upon the President himself to the American people beyond the mere rendering of his own best services?

There is a highly important reason why President Wilson should at once set about to form an American Cabinet of known ability. It is not merely that he shall have adequate counsel and co-operation but there is an opinion among the belligerents that we are a nation of divided loyalty; that such division follows political as well as racial lines. We deny it as false, yet it none the less constitutes an element of weakness in our foreign relations amounting actually to a danger.

An American Cabinet, whether non-partisan or coalition, will settle the matter definitely and finally. Such a Cabinet, using the best talents of the United States, without regard to party, would mean a union of responsibility upon representatives of a united people. It is a sound recourse of every popular Government in times of grave danger, in which the abilities of the nation truly manifest themselves in heroic public service.

On March 4 next the tenure of the present Cabinet will expire. It is up to the President to appreciate the momentous demands of the occasion.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

TO RUDYARD KIPLING—TODAY.

In the 'Nineties you awoke us with your ringing, swinging song,
When you set our youth a-dreaming golden dreams of gallant deeds—
When you won your heady laurels and you swept the World along
With your realistic stories and your sturdy modern creeds.
We read you and we worshipped you with laughter and with joy—
Your Soldiers Three, your Maltese Cat, your dreaming Brushwood Boy!

You sang of British Tommy—made us laugh and made us cry—
You sang a song of Derelicts, you sang of Seven Seas:
You sang delicious nonsense, little songs that you or I
Could murmur in the gloaming to the kiddy on our knees:
You thrilled us by your daring, by your vision, by your youth,
And now and then you struck the chord of God's eternal Truth!

Right down the years you rode your steed—and Pegasus was he!
Right well you rode and far you rode . . . but Youth may never stay . . .
And so you faced disaster and you faced it gallantly,
For out of it your genius wrought the loveliness of "They."
And every father who has wrought and every lover too
Doth owe a debt, perchance unpaid . . . I pay mine now to you!

In later years the sad old World has come at last to This . . .
To War and Death . . . the sacrifice of "all we have and are. . . ."
In other days you struck your note of jarring emphasis,
The grim, relentless Truth you told . . . it echoed wide and far:
But if today you sing no song, yours still "the true romance,"
Yours still the greatest gift there be . . . to England, Belgium, France,

You've staked your all, whate'er befall, the great war lost or won,
For once you gave your land a song . . . but now you give your son.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

CHILD LABOR BOARD ASKS AID OF STATES

New Federal Body Writes to 48 Governors Suggesting Co-operative Method.

PROVIDED FOR BY THE LAW

Cabinet Officers Express Desire to Get Greatest Benefit from Act, Without Hardships.

The three Cabinet officers constituting the Federal Child Labor Board under the new law have sent a letter to each of the forty-eight Governors of States inviting their co-operation to make it easy for business interests and workers to get the most benefit from the act, which becomes operative Sept. 1. The Cabinet officers on the board are Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Department of Labor. In transmitting the letter, as executive under the law, Secretary Wilson made the following statement:

"The purpose of the board's letter to the Governors is, I believe, obvious. It is an effort to make plain the desire of the Federal Board to consider the interests of the States, the business world, and the workers whom the law may affect. The board hopes that, when the law goes into effect on Sept. 1 next, regulations may be ready that shall help, not hinder, legitimate interests. The law permits the board to accept the certificates of States which it approves, and the board is endeavoring to provide a way to avoid the inconvenience and expense of two certificates, one issued by the State and one by the board.

"The board has suggested that the States having legislative sessions empower a State board or appropriate State official, in a manner similar to the board provided for under the Federal Child Labor act, to make State regulations when our regulations have been determined upon. This method has great advantages. It is flexible. If our board finds some regulation works onerously we can change it, and a similar State board may follow suit. A law is rigid. It could not be changed until another legislative session. But if any State prefers, we have submitted a suggestive outline covering what we think the utmost limit of regulation probable. If a State adopts either plan we feel that they are pretty safe to be designated, and thus we can avoid two employment certificates with all the attendant bother and expense to employers and working children. This we are very anxious to do. We believe all persons concerned, on reflection, will support State administrations in acting with us on this suggestion."

Forty-one State Legislatures are now in session.

MALONE DEFENDS WILSON.

Assails Lodge and Calls President's Critics "Pseudo Americans."

Political, editorial, and other critics of President Wilson were scored yesterday afternoon by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, in an address on "The Americanism of Washington" at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Senator Lodge came in for individual criticism by the Collector, while others were grouped together under the general classification of "pseudo Americans," "patriotic window decorators," "old flubdubs," and other appellations. He said the President would "hit and hit hard when the hour came."

The Collector drew a parallel between the trouble of Washington with his Congress and the present friction between President Wilson and the legislative branch of the Government. Occasionally he digressed and put in an argument for a more adequate army and navy to defend the country, or to make some explanation of the foreign policy of the President. He concluded by saying that European statesmen and soldiers feel that if they had a leader like the President there would be no war.

5,000 FEWER CASES HEARD.

Special Sessions Report Tells of Facilities in Magistrates' Courts.

Chief Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions, whose report for 1916 has just been put into the hands of Mayor Mitchel, says that there has been a reduction of more than 5,000 cases in that court the last year because of added facilities given to the Magistrates' courts by Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1915. This reduction, the report says, has enabled the Special Sessions court to devote more attention to the important cases which came before it.

A number of improvements in the procedure of the court are reported by the Chief Justice, including the extension of the probation system, the reduction of appearances of police and departmental witnesses by the grouping of cases, the segregation of cases involving minors and the establishment of private hearings in cases where undue notoriety is undesirable. He calls attention to the scarcity of institutions for the mentally defective, and asks for additional facilities in dealing with drug addicts along the lines recommended by Justice Collins of the Special Sessions court.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT FUSION.

Promoters Say 2,000 Business Men Are Enrolled in New Body.

An organization of business men opposed to the present Fusion administration, to be known as "The Business Men's League of the City of New York," was organized Saturday night at the Engineers' Club, 32 West Fortieth Street, for the purpose of taking an active part in the coming municipal campaign. The movement has been going forward quietly for several weeks, and its promoters say that some 2,000 business men of the city have enrolled. Officers have been elected and committees for each borough appointed. The permanent Chairman is Joseph Yeska, clothing manufacturer of 725 Broadway. The Secretary is Webster Oliver of Hogan & Son, iron and steel, of 1,527 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and the Treasurer is Carl Hoffbauer of Carl Hoffbauer & Co., silk manufacturers, 7 West Twenty-second Street. It was said yesterday that a number of prominent Republicans, including William Berri, proprietor of The Brooklyn Standard Union, which has opposed Mayor Mitchel, were behind the movement.

The committees are made up of thirty-one members from Manhattan, twenty-seven from Brooklyn, seventeen from Queens, fourteen from the Bronx, and five from Richmond.

Commerce Fund for the Belgians.

Subscriptions of all classes to the fund in aid of the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium on the part of members of the New York Chamber of Commerce amounted to $32,075 up to and including Feb. 23, it was announced yesterday. This includes a subscription of $10,000 by one member and paid direct to the commission, and a $10,000 subscription pledged by the Chamber from its special fund. Besides this there are pledges to date of $740 a month.

PREPAREDNESS SAVED SWISS

E. Alexander Powell Quotes a German General to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the request of the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense, E. Alexander Powell, author and war correspondent, spoke here tonight at Continental Memorial Hall on the military lessons of the war, and advocated universal military service for the United States. The lecture was delivered in connection with the exhibition of 7,000 feet of film taken by military photographers under the direction of the General Staff of the French Army and loaned to Mr. Powell by the French Government. The audience was composed of prominent Government officials, army and navy officers, and diplomats.

"A member of the House of Representatives told me yesterday," said Mr. Powell, "that he would commit political suicide were he to vote for universal service at this time. 'To vote against it will be wholesale murder the first time you have to send our untrained boys out to defend you from the trained and schooled invader,' I replied.

"The great war began the first of August, 1914; it was the first of the following May before the first battalions of Kitchener's army were landed in France. Even then the officers, and there were none braver, did not know their business. As a result of her lack of trained officers, England lost tens of thousands of lives.

"The commander of one of the German Armies told me in September, 1914, that the chief reason which impelled the German General Staff to select the route through Belgium instead of going through Switzerland was because the Belgians were wholly unprepared for war, whereas in Switzerland every man was a trained soldier."

ASK EFFECTIVE AGREEMENT.

Publishers to Give Views Today on Newsprint Offer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Newspaper publishers invited here from throughout the United States will give the Federal Trade Commission their views tomorrow on the proposal by newsprint paper manufacturers that the commission fix prices for their product. Consent of the publishers generally is awaited before the commission will agree to arbitrate differences between the paper makers and the publishers.

Officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who have been here for several days, have indicated they will approve the proposal if it promises, in addition to lower prices, a restoration of free competition in newsprint manufacture. Before indorsing it, however, they want the proposal signed by manufacturers representing at least 50 per cent. of the newsprint tonnage, and also want the signatures of all members of the Executive Committee of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association.

Publishers arriving tonight comprise largely those who have purchased their paper from manufacturers who joined in the price-fixing suggestion. It is generally believed the publishers will approve the plan, and that the Trade Commission within a few days will announce acceptance of the manufacturers' suggestion.

WORK FOR GUARDSMEN.

Federal Bureau to Help Find Jobs for Troops Leaving.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Feb. 25.—The Sixty-ninth New York Infantry left here tonight for Washington by way of Houston, Kansas City, Springfield, and Cincinnati, under command of Colonel Haskell. The Twelfth New York Infantry will leave here Monday night by way of Houston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington, under command of Lieut. Col. Foster. The Twelfth is to be honor guard to the President at the inaugural ceremonies.

Plans to aid returning National Guardsmen in obtaining employment have been set on foot by A. S. Morrison, Acting Chief of the Federal Bureau of Employment, who has been directed to extend this aid by order of Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti, the head of the National Bureau in Washington. The local office of the bureau is in the Barge Office, at the Battery.

On file in the New York office are the names of hundreds of employers and firms anxious to obtain reliable help. Practically all of the railroads, it is stated, are in need of men; the steel companies need mechanics, various other industries can care for skilled as well as unskilled men, while the Government wants trustworthy men for guard duty at arsenals and other important places.

HEAVY TAX ON OIL EXPORTS.

Mexico Outlines Decree for Levies Based on Specific Gravity.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—Decided increases in the export duties on crude oil and its products are provided for in a decree outlined by the Department of Fomento and now awaiting the signature of General Carranza.

According to the decree, oil of a higher specific gravity than .94 will be taxed 80 centavos a ton, and lighter oil will pay 10 centavos a ton additional for each degree less than .94. A tax of 5 per cent. on the commercial value will be placed on refined products, which now pay no export tax. The present tax of 60 centavos a ton on crude oil for Mexican consumption is abrogated. A tax of 120 centavos is placed on all oil wasted at new wells or not utilized from flowing wells. The proposed decree is intended to become effective July 1. The present export tax is 60 centavos a ton, without regard to gravity.

It is believed the tax will increase the Government's revenues largely, but oil men say it will make it difficult for Mexican producers to compete with foreign companies on kerosene and gasoline and other derivatives.

WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

Suffragists Organize Clearing House to Concentrate Activities.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is to form a National Central Committee to undertake war work if the need arises. This action was taken at a meeting of the organization in Washington attended by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Suffrage Party; Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

"The object of the formation of a Central Committee," Mrs. Whitehouse explained yesterday, "is to act as a clearing house for the Government and other national women's organizations in order that service may be rendered in the most expeditious manner.

"In the way of definite service the Council declared its willingness to undertake work along the line of employment bureaus for women, the training of women for agricultural work, and with a view to avoiding waste, co-operation with the Red Cross as needed, and, finally, a campaign of Americanization."

Plan New Beth Israel Hospital.

The trustees of the Beth Israel Hospital announced yesterday that they would soon erect a new hospital to cost $1,000,000 and to accommodate 500 patients on Livingston Place. The hospital has just acquired the property at 17 Livingston Place, near Seventeenth Street, next to a frontage of 150 feet it already owned, and it is upon this ground that the new institution will be built. The hospital is now located at Jefferson and Cherry Streets.

DR. KEMP ARRAIGNS CALVARY TRUSTEES

Pastor, Who Resigned Because of Fight, Says Board Broke Solemn Pledges.

FRIENDS ASK HIM TO STAY

And Induce Him to Remain Until April, Promising Reorganization of the Trustees.

The controversy which caused the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp and the Rev. David Ross to tender their resignations as pastor and associate pastor respectively of Calvary Baptist Church reached new levels last night after Mr. Kemp, in his farewell sermon, had accused members of the Board of Trustees of having violated pledges made to him at the time he assumed the pastorate. Mr. Kemp said the laws governing the Baptist churches of the city were "unscriptural and unbaptistic," and that few Baptists realized "how far they had placed their necks in the noose."

Notwithstanding the pastor's ire, a committee of friends called on him after the service and induced him to hold his resignation in abeyance until April.

"The members of the Board of Trustees who are opposed to Mr. Kemp will leave the board at the expiration of their terms in April," one of Mr. Kemp's friends said. "All he has to do, therefore, is to submit to conditions until that time, after which he will have a free hand."

Mr. Kemp intimated he knew of what was going on by announcing from the pulpit that "something important" might develop by next Wednesday.

"I do not say that anything will," he said, "but things have a way of developing with mushroom rapidity in this church which is astonishing. If any one had told me nine days ago that the things would happen that have happened in the last week, I would have used strong language in proving that he was wrong.

"Several reasons caused me to tender my resignation, and one of these was a protest against the violation of most solemn pledges by men now serving on the Board of Trustees of this church. And when solemn pledges are broken one never knows what will happen next. I protest against the violation of these pledges and against any law but the law of God governing the church.

"I have been in a peculiar position in this church ever since I became its pastor, and I was never even formally installed, because those who were to be in charge of the ceremony could not agree among themselves. I was told when I came to New York City that this city was the graveyard of ministers. But I do not intend to be buried here. I mean by this that I do not intend to yield any of the principles for which I have stood as a Baptist. I have not attracted crowds to this church, perhaps, but this signifies nothing in New York City, because I do not know of any place on God's earth where there are so many unfilled churches. But while I have been pastor we have attracted souls, and we have made progress."

The trouble between the two pastors and the Board of Trustees grew out of a refusal, it was said, by members of the Board of Trustees to support Mr. Kemp's policies.

"They told me when I became pastor that they would either support me or leave the board," Mr. Kemp explained last night. "But they have done neither. That is why I am leaving."

DR. ELIOT'S BELIEF.

Harvard's President Emeritus Interprets Unitarianism Anew.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, has written a new statement of the Unitarian belief, which is to be sent broadcast. Some of the cardinal tenets follow:

"We believe in a loving God who inspires and vivifies the universe, and to that God we attribute in an infinite degree all the finest, noblest, sweetest, loveliest qualities which human nature embodies and displays in finite forms. For us God is not a despotic ruler, a Judge, just or unjust, or a lord of embattled hosts. He is for us a Father Divine; the name signifies for us the best human combination of justice, tenderness, and intimate sympathy.

"We recognize that there are great evils in the world, but refuse to accept them as inevitable, and we combat them with every form of intelligent human effort, and with every means which modern science puts into our hands.

"We believe in the prevention of evil by destroying its spawn and digging up its roots, and in educating and reforming the wrongdoer, rather than merely punishing him.

"We recognize that human wills are often weak, and human bodies and minds often defective; but we do not infer thence that the human race is depraved and is to be controlled and redeemed only by fear or terror.

"We believe that mankind would get along better than they do now if it were positively known that the heaven of Revelations had been burned and hell quenched.

"We believe in the lilies of the field, and accept their testimony to the nature of the God that made them so beautiful, and us capable of enjoying them.

"We believe that to whom much is given, of them much is expected or required; and that the sense of obligation is strongest in a grateful conscience."

WHEN A LIE IS NOT WRONG.

Dr. Reisner Tells Congregation When It May Be Right to Use One.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner told his congregation, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night, that there may be circumstances under which it is right to lie. He recalled the alleged practice of Colonel Roosevelt of den

HIBBEN WANTS WAR WITHOUT WAITING

Princeton Head Says We Should Not Linger Till Driven In to Save Our Commerce.

BRAVE BECAUSE OF BRITAIN

Her Fleet, Between Us and Attack, He Tells Congregation, Gives Us Courage at Present.

John Grier Hibben, who became President of Princeton University when President Woodrow Wilson first entered politics, demanded before an audience of 1,500 persons in a Brooklyn church last night that America should enter the war on the righteous side of the Allies, and not wait until she was driven in solely for the protection of her commerce. President Hibben's declaration, made near the close of an address in which he scored the United States for lack of an international conscience, was received in earnest silence by the congregation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was prevented by the conventions of religious service from rendering applause.

"We are under solemn obligations as Christians and as citizens to do whatever is in our power to preserve the peace," he began, "but we are also under a more solemn obligation to defend what is right. It is not peace alone that we have to consider, but peace and righteousness. There have been times in the past when this nation had to turn its back on peace, yet no man would say today that when Abraham Lincoln accepted, for himself and his people, the ordeal of battle, he wanted to lead the country into war, or that he did not accept the soul-torture of mankind.

"The same issue confronted the King of Belgium. He had only a short time to decide. His first duty was to protect his own people and keep them at peace, but he had a higher duty, and he was willing to sacrifice his own people because he heard the nobler call—the call of honor. The question is whether it is the duty of the nation to keep out of the war and what is its duty toward those nations that are engaged in the war. What about this phrase 'international conscience'? I am free to confess that America has not risen to the appreciation as a people of the obligation resting upon them as a nation."

Mr. Hibben scored the "painful, pitiful littleness" of our aid to Belgium, and continued:

"The trouble is we have not the first vestige of an international conscience. We forget. We are aroused to enthusiasm for a little while, but we have not the gift to continue it. Compare the state of mind of the country at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania with that of today. I do not know what others think, but I think Count von Bernstorff should have been sent home the very day after that happened.

"But in the end we dismissed the German Ambassador, and we stand ready today to go to war with Germany, yet we are not prepared as a nation to go to war with any country, European or Asiatic, excepting perhaps China. And why are we so brave now? Let us be frank. There is only one reason why we are brave. We are brave because we know that the great British fleet stands between us and attack at the present time.

"Let us go thoroughly into this question and ask ourselves what do we believe. If we believe that the iron rule of a world empire is threatening Europe, and even America, and that the whole civilization of Europe is hanging in the balance, should not we of America have a part in the war—and not wait until we are forced into it? If we believe that the Allies are fighting for a righteous cause, the cause of justice and the old decencies and humanities, why should we not have a part and a lot with them?

"I believe that is the solemn obligation resting upon us—not that we should be driven into the war to defend our commerce. Why can we not say with the spirit of our fathers, 'Here is a great wrong that is being committed in the name of civilization and of culture,' and prepare to lead our forces to stop it? I do not wish to see Germany crushed, nor to bring her to her knees, but I do wish that over this ambition of a world empire that Germany has held for the last forty years there should be written across the face of all history one word—and that word 'failure,' just as it was written at the time of Napoleon.

"In order that there may be some possibility of a permanent peace after the war, let America have some part in that peace. I do not see how we are to have a part in it unless we are to share in the burdens of war. There will be a new Europe after the war, and a new world spirit there; and there is a possibility that then we shall be called 'the old world' God forbid such should be our destiny!

"So let us all resolve to support our country and our flag. The flag should stand for the protection of our citizens and our citizens should stand for the protection of the flag. We may be called upon in a few days, or even in a few hours. God grant when the call comes we shall not be found wanting!"

President Hibben closed with a plea for entirely shared universal military service.

COLLEGE HEADS ON DEFENSE

Society of the Genesssee Interviews Presidents for Annual Dinner.

National defense will be the topic for discussion at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Society of the Genessee, to be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Saturday evening, March 3. The speakers will be Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Dr. Rush Rhees, Don C. Seits, Dr. John H. Finley, and Frederick C. Tanner. Elon H. Hooker, President of the society, asked the leading university Presidents for their views on this subject and has received replies which are, in part, as follows:

Arthur T. Hadley, Yale—"I believe that the university should be so organized as to train men who can serve as officers for the instruction of reserves in time of peace and for acting as their leaders in time of war."

John Grier Hibben, Princeton—"I am very strongly of the opinion that the university of today owes a particular obligation to the country to give its students some knowledge of military procedure so that in the event of a national emergency they may be of the greatest possible service to their country."

H. N. MacCracken, Vassar—"More useful, to my mind, than voluntary or compulsory military training in the colleges is the guidance of the individual student toward a resolve that the citizens of our country shall stand for the honor of their land."

Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia—"It is my opinion that the specific military training of young men should be kept separate from their school and college life and should be under direct national supervision and control. In time of national need the universities should fulfill their obligation as public service institutions by putting their entire and already mobilized resources at the disposal of the Government."

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California—"I am in favor of universal military service. When it comes to choosing officers for the reserve we Americans cannot base our choice, as Europe does, on social caste on the possession of goods; we must turn to the colleges."

David Starr Jordan, Stanford—"I do not believe that the universities have any normal relation to the military side of national defense beyond their general obligation to ascertain and to make known the truth. Military drill on the part of the students counts for very little in the way of military preparation, and its value does not compensate for its interference with study."

J. G. Schurman, Cornell—"Cornell was in a thorough condition of military preparedness before the nation-wide movement in favor of it began. It is the aim of Cornell to give undergraduates military training enough to qualify them to become Lieutenants of volunteers. And the annual inspections of the War Department show that this task is being accomplished successfully. If wars were banished from our planet I would retain military training side by side with athletics as an instrument of physical education in our universities."

MOVIES FOR CATHOLICS.

Bishop Anderson and Mgr. Kelley Prepare Scenarios.

A company known as the Unique Film Corporation has been formed to manufacture a series of motion pictures called Catholic Truth films. The films are to be distributed, the advance announcement states, "to spread Christian truth," in connection with Catholic churches in each diocese.

The first production will be headed "A Dream of Empire," and will be based on historical happenings between the time of Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. The scenario was written by Bishop Joseph G. Anderson, auxiliary to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The Right Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States, is the author of the second, which will be entitled "Christianity." Approval of the plans for the films has been obtained from ecclesiastical authorities and arrangements for censoring them have been made.

CALLS ARMENIANS MARTYRS.

Lord Bryce Says Thousands Could Have Lived by Renouncing Religion.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief made public yesterday a cablegram from Lord Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in which he said thousands of the Armenians killed by the Turks could have lived had they renounced their faith and embraced Mohammedanism.

"Of the seven or eight hundred thousand Armenians who have perished in the recent massacres," said Lord Bryce, "many thousand have died as martyrs, by which I mean they have died for their Christian faith when they could have saved their lives by renouncing it. This has perhaps not been realized even by those who in Europe or America have read of and been horrified by the wholesale slaughter and hideous cruelties by which half of an ancient nation has been exterminated. They can hardly understand how there should be religious persecution in our time.

"It was not religious fanaticism that led the present rulers of Turkey to seek to root out Christianity. So far from being fanatics, most of these men, though nominally Mohammedans, have no religion whatever. Their aim was political. They wanted to make the whole Turkish Empire Mohammedan in order to make it uniform, with only one creed, and no differences between one class of subjects and another. They saw that the Christian part of the population, suffering under constant oppressions and cruelties, continued to turn its eyes westward and hope for some redress from the Christian nations; so they determined to eliminate Christianity altogether."

Immigrant Aid Society to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America will be held at Cooper Union on the evening of Feb. 28. Delegates and members from all over the United States will attend. Judge Leon Sanders is to preside, and the speakers will be Congressmen Bachrach of New Jersey, Gallivan of Massachusetts, Siegel of New York, and Fess of Ohio, also John D. Denmore, Solicitor of the Department of Labor, Isidor Hirschfield, the Rev. H. Waslensky, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein.

MAGAZINE TO BUILD FAR EASTERN TRADE

American Asiatic Association Enters Field to Introduce Our Products Into the Orient.

OPPORTUNITIES AFTER WAR

Demand Beyond the Pacific Far Greater Than That of South American Countries.

To stimulate trade with the Far East, including Australia, New Zealand and India, which is now beginning to attract the attention of exporters and manufacturers as South America did at the beginning of the war, the American Asiatic Association, of which Charles M. Schwab and Willard D. Straight are active members, has decided to issue as a trade developer a new magazine to be called Asia; the first edition of which will come out this week.

Leaders in the manufacture of steel, clothing and other great staples have been pointing for months to the opportunities for American exporters in Asia now and after the war, and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce has begun a vigorous campaign to turn the attention of Amercans toward the business opportunities in the Orient. In an announcement of the first issue of Asia it is said:

"The new magazine, which is illustrated, is to be run along much broader lines than a trade paper, the effort being chiefly one of conveying through the publication of a fundamental interpretation of the life and spirit of China, Japan and the other great Oriental countries, in terms of their industrial progress. It is believed that American opportunity can best be presented in this way. The growing complication of the political relations of the powers in the Far East, particularly those developing out of the problem of Japan and China, with which this country must be concerned, has made it essential, in the opinion of leaders of American business, that the United States should more definitely realize its responsibilities, as well as its possibilities as an intermediary, as a friend both of China and Japan, in the interests of the settlement of dissensions and the maintenance of peace."

Among the leaders of the association besides those already mentioned are Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company; Lloyd Griscom, ex-United States Minister to Japan; Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council; Martin Egan, former editor of the Manila Times, now with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

BERNSTORFF'S SHIP COALS.

May Leave Halifax Tomorrow—British Examination Completed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.—The work of replenishing the bunkers of the steamship Frederik VIII., which has ex-Ambassador von Bernstorff and a large party of Germans from the United States on board, was begun today, although the authorities declined to make any statement as to when the ship would be permitted to sail for Copenhagen. It was said that the examination of passengers, cargo, and baggage, which had been in progress since her arrival from New York on Feb. 16, had been completed. It was reported that the vessel would leave on next Tuesday night.

So far as could be learned tonight, nothing of particular interest to the British authorities was found in the passengers' luggage more than 2,000 trunks and bags were taken from the ship and placed in the freight sheds on the pier to which the Frederik was tied last Thursday, and were examined thoroughly.

PASSION PLAYS FOR LENT.

West Hoboken and Union Hill See Saviour's Life on Stage.

In West Hoboken and in Union Hill, N. J., yesterday amateur casts of Roman Catholic communicants presented passion plays which they will continue to perform at intervals during Lent. In St. Joseph's Hall in West Hoboken, where the play had the sub-title "Veronica's Veil," and in Columbus Hall in Union Hill, where the Holy Family Church staged its presentation, the episodes in the life of Jesus were depicted with great vividness to the enthrallment of the audiences which filled the halls.

Joseph Haish impersonated Christ in the first named performance and John Wallum in the second. This is the second season of the St. Joseph's company.

DORION SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Accused Wife Says Charges Are an "Outrageous Conspiracy."

Mrs. Abby B. Norris Dorion, a stenographer in the office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at 26 Broadway, has been sued for a divorce by Earl D. Dorion of Bretton Hall on the ground of misconduct on Feb. 9 last in an apartment at 200 West Seventieth Street. Mrs. Dorion charges that she is the victim of an "outrageous conspiracy," and says she will furnish a complete defense when the suit is tried.

Ocean Travelers.

These passengers arrived yesterday from Colon and Santiago on the steamship Tivives:

U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, William Litauer, L. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Alger, Miss Carolyn F. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Arnold, F. R. Bogart, Miss Isabel Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Beazell, Arthur Blackbone, Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd, John Brown, Walter E. Burke, Arthur Carpenter, Frank Cooper, William Carson, Mrs. Helen Cobb, Miss Lorna Tweedy, Francis Taylor, Harry L. Williams, Miss Susan White, Mrs. Ester Upham, Oliver H. Everett, Edgar Gentry, and G. R. Moseley.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Chadwick's "Aphrodite" Played by New York Symphony Orchestra.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon George W. Chadwick's symphonic poem "Aphrodite" was played for the first time in New York; Mozart's "Symphoni Concertante," for violin and viola with orchestra, was heard for the first time at these concerts, and a concerto by Liapunoff, unfamiliar to many concert goers, was played. Enesco's first Rumanian Rhapsody was the concluding number.

Mr. Chadwick's piece was first made public at the Norfolk (Conn.) festival in June, 1912. It was suggested to the composer by the contemplation of a head of Aphrodite in the Boston Art Museum, and in the music he has undertaken to depict the poetic or tragic scenes that may have passed before the sightless eyes of such a goddess standing on the coast of the Aegean Sea. He has felt the poetic possibilities of this idea, and has found ample and varied expression for it in his music, which thus has a "program" of the more poetic and less literal sort, that seeks only to give a stimulus and a direction to the listener's thought. There are nine sections of the work, for which, at the first production, Mr. Chadwick provided explanations in some detail, but it was his intention then that there should be much less definite information given in the future, and so it was in the program notes of yesterday's concert. The opening "apostrophe," the suggestion of the shimmering sea, a storm, a love scene, a pastoral theme, a military episode, were pointed out. They were enough for the purpose. The music shows some of Mr. Chadwick's finest and furthest-reaching imagination and most accomplished technical skill. The musical ideas for the most part have beauty and distinction; a few passages in the "military" episode are those which lapse most from this distinction. There is true power in their development. There is much skill in the orchestration, in the rich coloring. It was unfortunate that the celesta of the score had to be represented by a pianoforte; something was lost thereby.

Mr. Damrosch gave a sympathetic performance of the composition, with an appreciation of the composer's poetic intentions. There was much applause, and Mr. Chadwick, who was present in the hall, rose to acknowledge it.

Mme. Leginska gave a brilliant and powerful performance of Liapunoff's concerto, filled with an intense and nervous energy. The concerto is elaborate in its accumulation of difficulties, in its bravura style. It is in one movement, with three sections, in which there is general community of theme. The principal theme is a good deal overworked, hardly developed; and the really musical interest of the concerto is not great. Mme. Leginska's tempestuous performance was much applauded. There was not unfortunately much distinction in Messrs. Sasiovsky and Lifschey's performance of Mozart's "Symphonie Concertante."

Sibelius's second symphony in D, which had been played earlier in the season, was the most substantial orchestral number in yesterday's program of the Philharmonic Society. It is music of strong and vigorous fibre, as is his first symphony, also recently played here, but Fritz Reisler probably engrossed the attention of the audience more than any mere symphony could do. He played Tschaikowsky's concerto, and there was naturally prodigious enthusiasm over it. The rest of the program was made up of two operatic selections—the prelude to the third act of Humperdinck's "Königskinder" and the so-called "Love Scene" from Strauss's "Feuersnot"—and Chabrier's glowing and brilliant rhapsody, "Espana."

This last was also played again in the evening, when it made up one of the orchestral numbers of the popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. An interesting novelty was the playing of the Société des Instruments Anciens, the four-stringed instruments, with the harpsichord, who have been heard more appropriately in the intimate surroundings of the Little Theatre and elsewhere. It was surprising, however, how well their finely balanced and searching tone carried in the Opera House. The audience was interested in the ballet by Montéclair and the suite by Lovenzitl that they played.

Miss Gabrielle Gills, also a French artist, a soprano, made her first public appearance in New York, and disclosed a powerful and well managed voice and an artistic style in the air of Louise, from Charpentier's opera, and a group of modern French songs. Fernando Carpi, a tenor, of this company also sang, and Mr. Hageman conducted.

WARNING IN CASE OF WAR.

Committee of Manufacturers to Prepare Against Socialist Designs.

V. Everit Macy, President of the National Civic Federation, has written to 100 manufacturers, representatives of labor, and leaders in agriculture, inviting them to become members of a committee to co-operate with the National Council of Defense. His letter contained a warning that Socialists and other radicals were ready to take advantage of many emergencies to insist that the Government assume permanent control of many branches of private industry. This warning was predicated on the circumstance that the country might be drawn into war, but indicated also the attitude of the federation on the general principle of governmental control of business.

"Concerted effort, poise, and knowledge will be requisite," Mr. Macy wrote, "to deal with the question: How far shall the Government, through the stress of war necessity, enter into private industry? As in Europe, so in this country, in the event of war it may be necessary for the Government to take over certain lines of production and distribution. But it is the duty of the American economists, business men, and labor and agricultural leaders to take care that this is done as an 'emergency war measure,' so to speak. All sorts of pressure will be brought by Socialists and other radicals, here as there was in Europe, demanding that the Government shall continue after the war in the same lines of endeavor, irrespective of the waste, inefficiency, and despotism that attend all drastic governmental activities. Also, the indiscriminate clamor for such governmental action we should see to it that only those enterprises are included in which, irrespective of cost, centralized control is indispensable."

Police Captain J. F. Linden.

Police Captain John F. Linden, in charge of the Coney Island Precinct until he went on sick leave last August, died yesterday at his home, 30 Linden Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He joined the Police Department in 1895, and for many years was attached to the Detective Bureau. His wife survives him.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD P. TOMPKINS, a retired Lieutenant Commander of the British Navy, died on Friday at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., in his sixty-sixth year.

FREDERICK GENNERICH, an undertaker here for many years, died at his home, 858 Ninth Avenue, yesterday. He was a member of many German-American societies.

Mrs. MARGARET FISCHER, wife of Dr. George N. Fischer, a dentist of this city, died on Saturday at her home, 943 East Eighty-fourth Street, in her fifty-fourth year.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL HART, Secretary of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, died on Saturday at his home in Middletown, Conn., in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, for many years employed by the Studebaker Automobile Company, died on Saturday at his home, 2,233 East Sixteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay. He was born in Newcastle, England, forty-seven years ago.

FREDERICK CHARLES BUDDEN, bank Director and manufacturer, died on Friday at his home, Brandon and Nappier Avenues, Richmond Hill, L. I., after a short illness. He was born in England sixty years ago, and came to this country thirty-five years ago.

HARRY TEMPLE, for twenty years manager of the Pain Fireworks Company, on Staten Island, died on Saturday at his home, 180 Webster Avenue, Parkville, in his fifty-eighth year.

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SUFFRAGISTS PLEDGE AID TO THE NATION

Declare at Washington Meeting That 2,000,000 Women Will Serve in the Country's Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association at a mass meeting today pledged its loyalty to the Government in the event of war and offered the services of its 2,000,000 members to assist in the organization of the country to meet the crisis. A note adopted today by the Executive Council of the Suffrage Association, to be sent to President Wilson, says:

We devoutly hope and pray that our country's crisis may be passed without recourse to war. We declare our belief that the settlement of international difficulties by bloodshed is unworthy of the twentieth century, and our confidence that our Government is using every honorable means to avoid conflict. If, however, our nation is drawn into the maelstrom, we stand ready to serve our country with the zeal and consecration which should ever characterize those who cherish high ideals of the duty and obligation of citizenship.

With no intention of laying aside our constructive, forward work to secure the vote for the womanhood of this country as the right protective of all rights, we offer our services to our country in the event they should be needed, and, in so far as we are authorized, we pledge the loyal services of our more than 2,000,000 members.

To unify the efforts of all women's organizations and co-operate with the Government authorities, the association plans to formulate a Central Committee composed of representatives from "each national organization of women willing to aid in war work if the need arises." The Suffrage Association itself expects to establish a bureau to work out plans for employing women in positions left vacant by men who might go to war.

Secretary of War Baker, addressing the meeting, discussed the elimination of waste, which the war in Europe had affected. "There is no people so wasteful as we are," he said. "It is not wanton waste, but perhaps a part of modern civilization. We have lived like untrained children in a rich garden, trampling down the flowers. A lesson against waste is being brought home to every civilized man in the world under the iron heel of necessity. When peace comes, Europe will be populated by a people who have learned not to waste."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York today made a contribution of $5,000 to the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to help finance the suffrage demonstration at the White House next Sunday. Women from all parts of the country will participate in the demonstration, the object of which will be to further the passage of the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the States.

The contributions for this purpose received today amounted to $12,500. The Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union gave $1,000, the Pennsylvania branch $5,000, the Colorado branch $2,000, and the Delaware branch $500.

The Woman's Party and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage will hold a joint convention in Washington this week, and the two organizations will be amalgamated.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALLEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, 882 East 14th St., Brooklyn, a daughter, Feb. 26, 1917.

GREENWALD.—Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Greenwald (nee Bessie Holsman) of 323 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son.

PASTERNAK.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pasternak, 252 Wadsworth Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, Feb. 25.

BODKER.—Feb. 23, 234 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Bodker, a daughter.

DANZIGER.—Feb. 19, 644 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Danziger, a son.

GOLDFARB.—Feb. 23, 221 West 122d St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Goldfarb, a daughter.

HARVEY.—Feb. 23, Hempstead, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harvey, a son.

KAHAN.—Feb. 20, 2 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahan, a son.

LAHR.—Feb. 23, 2,493 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lahr, a daughter.

LEVY.—Feb. 22, St. Catharine's Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Levy, a daughter.

MENDOZA.—Feb. 20, Dr. Bremor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Mendoza, a son.

SLADER.—Feb. 19, 80 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Slader, a daughter.

SKOLSKI.—Feb. 19, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Sokolski, a daughter.

WOLF.—Feb. 23, 518 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Wolf, a son.

Engaged.

SCHOR—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Klein, 1,555 52d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Joseph Schor.

BARRETT—STREESEMAN.—Helen Streesman to William D. Barrett.

BLUMENFELD—LIVINGSTON.—Lillian Livingston to Siegfried Blumenfeld.

CHOCK—SEIDEMAN.—Hannah Seideman to Simon Chock.

DANZIGER—LAZARUS.—Anna Lazarus to David Danziger.

DEMBLING—JAFFE.—Anna Jaffe to Dr. William C. Dembling.

DEUTSCH—LEVINE.—Minnie Levine to Sigmund Deutsch.

DIX—COHEN.—Eva Cohen to Nat Dix.

FRIEDER—ROSENBERG.—Corinne Rosenberg to Alexander Frieder.

GOLDMAN—LIEBER.—Kathrine Lieber to Emil Goldman.

GOODMAN—BROWN.—Estelle Brown to Arlie Goodman.

HERRMANN—KLAPPER.—Theresa Klapper to Joseph Herrmann.

HOCH—MILLER.—Sadye Miller to Dr. Samuel Hoch.

JACOBS—GOTTLIEB.—Mildred Gottlieb to Joseph J. Jacobs.

KEHLMANN—KIMLER.—Dora Kimler to Nat Kehlmann.

KELLER—MUNDHEIM.—Fannie Mundheim to Isadore M. Keller.

KLINE—MANN.—Elsie Mann to Parkus Kline.

LEVISON—SIMON.—Mary Simon to Arthur A. Levison.

LIPNER—LEWIN.—Mae Lewin to Frederick Lipner.

MAYER—SPITZER.—Elsie Spitzer to Hugo S. Mayer.

MOSES—EITELBERG.—Frances Eitelberg to Louis Moses.

NOSCHKES—KOLLENDER.—Carol Kollender to Adolph Noschkes.

PICUS—MICHEL.—Stella Michel to Josiah I. Pincus.

POPKIN—KLOTZ.—Madeline Klotz to William E. Popkin.

SCHOLNICK—SUSKIND.—Gladys Suskind to Herbert H. Schoncelt.

SCHWARZ—COHN.—Jeanette Cohn to Julius A. Schwarz.

SEMMEL—WOLF.—Augusta Wolf to Paul Semmel.

STEINER—LEINER.—Bessie Leiner to Gustav Steiner.

URBACH—COPER.—Sophie Cooper to Dr. Jacob Urbach.

WECHSLER—SIMMONS.—Viola Simmons to Alfred Wechsler.

WOLF—PINKELSTONE.—Helen Finkelstone to Philip Wolf.

WOLFF—WURM.—Thereso Wurm to Bertram M. Wolff.

YOUNG—ISAACSON.—Gertrude Isaacson to Harold L. Young.

Married.

BROMBERG—MAYER.—Feb. 24, Gladys B. Mayer to Myer D. Bromberg.

HYMAN—MENDELSON.—Feb. 22, Peggy Mendelson to Lawrence A. Hyman.

JACOBS—SHERMAN.—Feb. 22, Anna Sherman to J. J. Jacobs.

LAWRENCE—GREENSTEIN.—Feb. 22, Belle Greenstein to Chester C. Lawrence.

SCHILLER—PERNER.—Feb. 21, Gertrude Schiller to Hollstein.—Feb. 22, Virginia R. Holstein to William F. Schulof.

SIEGEL—BRODIE.—Feb. 22, Helen Brodie to William Siegel.

WEINMAN—BIOW.—Feb. 18, Selma Biow to Bertram Weinman.

WOLF—LAZARD.—Feb. 22, Daisy D. Lazard to Gustav A. Wolf.

WOLF—LEVY.—Feb. 22, Jessie Levy to Arthur B. Wolf.

Newark.

FISH—FARROW.—Feb. 24, Eunice Farrow to Mark H. Fish.

MURPHY—SHERIDAN.—Feb. 20, Rose Sheridan to James A. Murphy.

SIRE—GRODMAN.—Feb. 18, Dora Grodman to Samual W. Sire.

Died.

ACCLES.—William J., on Feb. 24, 1917, at his late residence, 385A Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

AIKEN.—Feb. 25, 1917, Mary Elizabeth, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., in her 81st year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert E. King, 665 Westminster Road. Funeral private.

ALLEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 23, 1917, C. Leslie Allen. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hall, 904 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ANDERTON.—Dr. William Bancroft, suddenly, Friday, Feb. 23, of heart disease, in his 61st year. Funeral private, at his residence, 825 Madison Av., today at 2:30 o'clock.

ANDREWS.—Mary Huston Andrews, wife of the late Colonel Henry Barclay Andrews and mother of Mrs. John P. Laflin and Henry Barclay Andrews, Feb. 25, in her 80th year, at the residence of her daughter, 248 West End Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. (Mobile, Alabama (Texas) and Tuscumbia (Ala.) papers please copy.

BACON.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, Katherine Paris Bacon, widow of Mrs. John P. Laflin and Henry Barclay Andrews, Feb. 25, in her 80th year, at the residence of her daughter, 248 West End Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. (Mobile, Alabama (Texas) and Tuscumbia (Ala.) papers please copy.

BACON.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, Katherine Paris Bacon, widow of the late Francis M. Bacon, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

BANKS.—At Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 23, 1917, Hervey A. Banks, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 137 East Elm St., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M.

BEHREND.—On Feb. 25, Zipora, (nee Bloch,) in her 78th year, widow of Morits N., and beloved mother of Bernhard M., (deceased;) Minnie Rosenfeld, and Monroe M., member Flora Frauen Verein, Atlas Reunion Lodge, Ladies' Auxiliary; Hawath-Chesed Shaar Hashomayim. Funeral from her late residence, 1,182 Madison Av., (80th St.,) Tuesday, Feb. 27, 2 P. M., promptly. Interment Washington Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Omit flowers.

BERNER.—Suddenly, Feb. 24, Marie Berner, at her home, 60 Convent Av. Interment private.

BODKER.—Feb. 23, 234 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Bodker, a daughter.

DANZIGER.—Feb. 19, 644 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Danziger, a son.

GOLDFARB.—Feb. 23, 221 West 122d St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Goldfarb, a daughter.

HARVEY.—Feb. 23, Hempstead, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harvey, a son.

KAHAN.—Feb. 20, 2 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahan, a son.

LAHR.—Feb. 23, 2,493 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lahr, a daughter.

LEVY.—Feb. 22, St. Catharine's Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Levy, a daughter.

MENDOZA.—Feb. 20, Dr. Bremor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Mendoza, a son.

SLADER.—Feb. 19, 80 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Slader, a daughter.

SKOLSKI.—Feb. 19, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Sokolski, a daughter.

WOLF.—Feb. 23, 518 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Wolf, a son.

Engaged.

SCHOR—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Klein, 1,555 52d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Joseph Schor.

BARRETT—STREESEMAN.—Helen Streesman to William D. Barrett.

BLUMENFELD—LIVINGSTON.—Lillian Livingston to Siegfried Blumenfeld.

CHOCK—SEIDEMAN.—Hannah Seideman to Simon Chock.

DANZIGER—LAZARUS.—Anna Lazarus to David Danziger.

DEMBLING—JAFFE.—Anna Jaffe to Dr. William C. Dembling.

DEUTSCH—LEVINE.—Minnie Levine to Sigmund Deutsch.

DIX—COHEN.—Eva Cohen to Nat Dix.

FRIEDER—ROSENBERG.—Corinne Rosenberg to Alexander Frieder.

GOLDMAN—LIEBER.—Kathrine Lieber to Emil Goldman.

GOODMAN—BROWN.—Estelle Brown to Arlie Goodman.

HERRMANN—KLAPPER.—Theresa Klapper to Joseph Herrmann.

HOCH—MILLER.—Sadye Miller to Dr. Samuel Hoch.

JACOBS—GOTTLIEB.—Mildred Gottlieb to Joseph J. Jacobs.

KEHLMANN—KIMLER.—Dora Kimler to Nat Kehlmann.

KELLER—MUNDHEIM.—Fannie Mundheim to Isadore M. Keller.

KLINE—MANN.—Elsie Mann to Parkus Kline.

LEVISON—SIMON.—Mary Simon to Arthur A. Levison.

LIPNER—LEWIN.—Mae Lewin to Frederick Lipner.

MAYER—SPITZER.—Elsie Spitzer to Hugo S. Mayer.

MOSES—EITELBERG.—Frances Eitelberg to Louis Moses.

NOSCHKES—KOLLENDER.—Carol Kollender to Adolph Noschkes.

PICUS—MICHEL.—Stella Michel to Josiah I. Pincus.

POPKIN—KLOTZ.—Madeline Klotz to William E. Popkin.

SCHOLNICK—SUSKIND.—Gladys Suskind to Herbert H. Schoncelt.

SCHWARZ—COHN.—Jeanette Cohn to Julius A. Schwarz.

SEMMEL—WOLF.—Augusta Wolf to Paul Semmel.

STEINER—LEINER.—Bessie Leiner to Gustav Steiner.

URBACH—COPER.—Sophie Cooper to Dr. Jacob Urbach.

WECHSLER—SIMMONS.—Viola Simmons to Alfred Wechsler.

WOLF—PINKELSTONE.—Helen Finkelstone to Philip Wolf.

WOLFF—WURM.—Thereso Wurm to Bertram M. Wolff.

YOUNG—ISAACSON.—Gertrude Isaacson to Harold L. Young.

Married.

BROMBERG—MAYER.—Feb. 24, Gladys B. Mayer to Myer D. Bromberg.

HYMAN—MENDELSON.—Feb. 22, Peggy Mendelson to Lawrence A. Hyman.

JACOBS—SHERMAN.—Feb. 22, Anna Sherman to J. J. Jacobs.

LAWRENCE—GREENSTEIN.—Feb. 22, Belle Greenstein to Chester C. Lawrence.

SCHILLER—PERNER.—Feb. 21, Gertrude Schiller to Hollstein.—Feb. 22, Virginia R. Holstein to William F. Schulof.

SIEGEL—BRODIE.—Feb. 22, Helen Brodie to William Siegel.

WEINMAN—BIOW.—Feb. 18, Selma Biow to Bertram Weinman.

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FISH—FARROW.—Feb. 24, Eunice Farrow to Mark H. Fish.

MURPHY—SHERIDAN.—Feb. 20, Rose Sheridan to James A. Murphy.

SIRE—GRODMAN.—Feb. 18, Dora Grodman to Samual W. Sire.

Died.

CARR.—At her residence, 831 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 24, 1917, Julia Mary, daughter of the late Edward and Margaret Fryer, and beloved wife of William J. Carr. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Carroll St., corner 6th Av., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

CLARK.—On Friday, Feb. 23, Charles Henry Clark, in his 73d year. Funeral services from his late residence, 450 West End Av., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

CLARK.—The Headquarters James Monroe Post, 607 D. of N. Y., Feb. 24, 1917.—Command will attend the funeral services of Comrade Charles Henry Clark at his late residence, 450 West End Av., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock. Ritual.

WILLIAM LEGGETT, Commander.
J. GILL ATKINSON, Adjutant.

CLYNES.—On Feb. 25, 1917, Edith F., wife of Thomas G. Clynes, nee Seaman. Funeral services at her late residence, Long Hill Road, Stirling, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3:45 P. M. Automobiles at Stirling, N. J., will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M. Interment Locust Valley, L. I.

CONKEY.—Dr. Caroline Root, at Waterbury, Conn., on Feb. 24, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral St. John's Church Monday, 2 o'clock.

COSTELLOE.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917, John, beloved husband of Mary E. Costelloe. Funeral from his late residence, 606 Sterling Place, Brookly

COLUMBIA TO STAGE OPERA THIS SUMMER

Eduardo Petri Engaged as the Director — Gymnasium to be Used as a Theatre.

METROPOLITAN TO AID PLAN

First Venture of Kind Ever Undertaken by Any University—Open to the General Public.

A series of grand opera is to be a feature of the Summer session at Columbia University. This announcement was made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, director of the session. The department of choral and church music will have charge, and the musical director will be Eduardo Petri, director of the chorus school of the Metropolitan Opera Company and himself a Master of Arts of Columbia.

The company has been selected in part, but Mr. Petri is not yet ready to announce the operas that will be produced. He has been assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the Metropolitan Company in the venture.

"I shall endeavor to engage the best artists in America for the Summer session," said Mr. Petri. "It is the desire of Professor Egbert and myself to obtain talent that will attract not only the 5,000 or more students who come to Columbia from all over the country for the Summer course, but also that part of the music-loving public which may remain in the city during the Summer months. The time is opportune, as many singers, because of the war, will remain in this country next Summer. Besides, American talent of the first class will also be obtained if possible."

Mr. Petri said the repertory was being carefully considered, as both variety and educational advantages were to be considered. The director said he had in mind a certain repertory, but his desires would have to be subordinated to the engagements of the artists. He has gone over his plans with Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan, and others influential in the opera company.

It is the desire of Professor Egbert to have the operas set a high mark in artistic accomplishment, and he said his great interest in the course would be to furnish to the Summer students educational opportunities which usually could be enjoyed only during the Winter term. No university has, it is said, ever before attempted to give grand opera within academic walls, and for this reason educators all over the country, it is expected, will watch the new course with much interest and the closest attention.

The Columbia gymnasium, which is to be used as an opera house, will accommodate about 2,500 persons. Special scenery will be painted for the operas. Concerts, oratorios, and other musical events will be given at Columbia as in past years.

CARUSO IS FORTY-FOUR.

Famous Tenor's Friends Give Him a Party on His Birthday.

Signor Caruso celebrated his forty-fourth birthday yesterday, some of his friends in New York, in anticipation of the event, having arranged a musicale on Saturday night, at which Leo Ornstein, the pianist, and other artists appeared.

On the stroke of midnight 200 guests pledged Caruso's health, and the tenor himself was the most surprised of all those concerned in the affair. The famous Italian has sung for fourteen years in America. His two sons are at Caruso's villa near Florence, where the elder boy was recently called to the colors among those to serve with the Italian Army in the European war.

Special "Carmen" Matinee.

"Carmen" will be given at a special matinée, at special prices, on Friday afternoon, March 9, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mmes. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, and Braslau, and Messrs. Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier, Leonhardt, Bada, and Laurent. Miss Rosina Galli will dance and Mr. Polacco will conduct.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

G. B. Shaw's play "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which was the cause of much controversy when it was first acted here, ten years ago, will be revived by Mary Shaw at a special performance on the afternoon of April 12. The performance will be for the benefit of the building fund of the Gamut Club, of which Miss Shaw is President. She will play the title role, in which she appeared when the play was first produced.

The Irish Players, a local organization of actors and actresses of Irish birth or descent, will give a series of performances next month. Whitford Kane will be the artistic director of the enterprise.

Stasia Baliieff has succeeded Sofia Karty as premiere danseuse of the ballet in the second act of "The Wanderer" at the Manhattan Opera House. She was born in New Jersey, and her real name is Elizabeth Hodge. When the war came she was dancing at the Paris Opera House, and for the last two years she has been serving as a nurse at Neuilly.

The other members of the cast of Oliver Morosco's production of Galsworthy's "The Fugitive" not given yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES are Charlotte Granville, Charles Harbury, Thomas MacSarnie, and Duncan McRae.

"Miss Springtime" will register its 200th performance at the New Amsterdam tonight, while in Boston a second company will begin its eighth week at the Tremont.

W. Somerset Maugham's latest comedy, "Our Betters," will be presented at the Hudson Theatre on Monday night, March 12, following the engagement of Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye" at that theatre.

Jacques Copeau, founder of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, Paris, will read Corneille's "Menteur" on Friday evening at the Maison Francaise, 411 West 117th Street. Requests for admission should be addressed to Miss Madeleine Doby, Secretary, at that address. During his stay here M. Copeau will speak twice before the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University. His first talk will be on the mise en scene of Molière.

Alf Hayman has received a letter from Sir James M. Barrie, in which the author says that he hopes to visit America this Spring at the time to see Maude Adams in his play, "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Julia Sanderson, who is appearing in the musical comedy, "Sybil," at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, will retire from the cast at the end of the Chicago engagement on account of illness; it was announced in this city yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company.

NEW COLOR MOVIES SHOWN.

Wonderful Results Obtained in Pictures at the Strand.

The movies have merely scratched the surface. The enthusiasts have proclaimed all along that as they developed they would gain in effectiveness, and pointed to the possibilities of color reproduction as one of the directions in which they would develop. How infinite these possibilities are became evident at the Strand yesterday, when color movies made by a new process were shown for the first time.

The subjects were many and varied, and included land and seascapes, animal pictures, and portraits of people. The iridescence of the surface of a soap-bubble in the sunlight, the glow of a woman's cheek, the brilliance of the setting sun have all been caught and reflected with amazing veracity. One especially alluring picture of a herd of cattle rounding the crest of a hill gave the feeling of a Bonheur painting come to life. The color gives a third dimension to the pictures, so that in many instances the perspective is quite remarkable. The films were made by the Prizma process.

A commendable screen version of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield" was exhibited yesterday at the Rialto. This film had the honor of being the first one to win the stamp of approval of the recently formed Photoplay League. The movies love misery if it can be shut off in time for a happy ending, so this classic in which the woes of the Primrose family are recited conforms to the photoplay norm.

A careful selection of backgrounds has helped give an old English flavor to the picture. More than to any other one factor, however, it owes its success to the acting of Frederick Warde in the title rôle. That veteran of many rôles and years not only looks the part, but acts it with great skill and understanding.

Rex Beach's Alaskan story, "The Barrier," has been made into a strong photoplay, which was exhibited for the first time yesterday at the Broadway. The film's makers have succeeded in conveying to it something of the virility of this author's stories. The players were chosen with a sense of types. An adaptation of Winston Churchill's novel, "The Crisis," was put on exhibition at the Park.

'NAGGING' MADE HER LEAVE.

Margaret Smith, 15, Quits Home After Writing Note to Mother.

Margaret Smith, fifteen years old, of 2,009 Seventh Avenue has been missing from her home since Saturday, according to her father, Alexander Smith, who asked the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to find her. Detective McGee discovered that the girl had been carrying on a correspondence with some young man, and that complaints had recently been made that she was frequently absent from the Washington Irving High School. She left this note to her mother:

"I am going away. It is true that I stayed home from school. I went to shows. I am sick of nagging. I will be right here in New York. I am able to take care of myself."

Before leaving, she borrowed $10 from her brother and packed a suit case and satchel which she was carrying when last seen by Helen Sulka, a maid, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. She is five feet four and a half inches tall, blonde with blue eyes and weighs 120 pounds. She had a scar on her left cheek near the eye. When last seen, she was wearing a long green coat trimmed with beaver and tan buttons, white shoes, and a blue straw hat trimmed with red cherries.

AVALANCHE KILLS MINERS.

Nine Bodies Recovered, 6 Missing, in Idaho Disaster.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—An avalanche swept down on the buildings of the North Star Mine, twelve miles northeast of the town of Hailey, early today, demolishing the compressor house, warehouse, and bunkhouse, smothering and crushing the sleeping men in the snow and débris.

The bodies of nine miners had been recovered tonight, six were missing and probably dead, and fifteen were injured, some seriously. Among the injured is Thomas Jay, the mine Superintendent.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company, which owns the mine, early today had a force of men engaged in recovering the dead. The possibility of finding any of the victims alive was minimized by the danger of precipitating a second slide across the canyon, and all rescue crews were ordered to stop their work tonight.

WHEAT ELEVATORS BURN.

500,000 Bushels of Grain Destroyed in $1,000,000 Louisville Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—Damage aggregating more than $1,000,000 was caused by a fire which tonight destroyed the elevators here of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company and destroyed or damaged seventy-five freight cars standing on storage tracks belonging to the Illinois Central aRilroad.

Approximately 500,000 bushels of corn, wheat, rye, and oats stored in the elevators were destroyed. Of the railroad cars destroyed, a few were empty, while the remainder were loaded with merchandise and lumber.

Reception to Signora Galli-Curci.

Signora Amelita Galli-Curci, prima donna of the Chicago opera, whose sensational conquest of the West has been heralded in New York, was the guest of honor at a reception given yesterday by William Thorner. The Italian star is about to make a concert tour of America, filling the dates left vacant by Emmy Destinn, detained in Austria during the war, and by Mary Garden, who returns to France to join the staff on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII. Among those at Mr. Thorner's reception were Messrs. Polacco, Papi, Carpi, de Lucca, de Segurola, Didur, Seligsberg, and others of the Metropolitan forces.

Mediaeval Masque for Red Cross.

A mediaeval masque entitled "The Tournament and Festival of Fools at the Court of Raymond, Count of Toulouse," will be given for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society tonight at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, in connection with the closing of the thirty-second annual exhibition of the Architectural League. The masque has been arranged and will be produced under the direction of Howard Gruenly and George Chappell. The performance will be followed by a dance in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Improving.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The condition of Mme. Schumann-Heink, the operatic contralto, who broke two ribs in a taxicab accident Friday night, is slightly improved, physicians announced tonight. No internal injuries have developed.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d ST. WEST. Evs. 8:15. Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:15.
200TH GALA TIME! IN THE FULL FLUSH OF ITS REMARKABLE SUCCESS! KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL SHOW OF SHOWS
MISS SPRINGTIME
IT QUICKENS THE PULSE AND PASSES THE NIGHT LIKE MAGIC!
All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. WED. & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. A KISS FOR CINDERELLA

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE
"The finest example of dramatic literature of which the American stage can boast today . . . as produced by Mr. Miller is one of the most absorbing entertainments ever seen in a theatre." New York Correspondence of The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP
GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY
The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
First Time TONIGHT at 8:20.
COURTENAY-WISE WILLIAM THOS. A. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

"CHARMING, ELUSIVE MELODY."—World.
LIBERTY WEST 42d ST. EVES. 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
"HAVE A HEART" POP. PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY ENTIRE ORC. $1.50 ENTIRE BALC. $1.00
"THE JOLLIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN."—Eve. Sun.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
LAST 10 PERFORMANCES KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"IT IS A 'PEG O' MY HEART' WITH A COWBOY PEG."—Times. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinees Wed. (POP.) & Sat. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (POP.) & Sat. 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World.
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

CAPTAIN KIDD Jr.
Last 8 Times. Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Tuesday, March 6th. Seats Thursday.
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. NIGHTS 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES
THE YELLOW JACKET
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT TONIGHT, WHEN WILL BE GIVEN IN ENGLISH Molière's "THE IMAGINARY INVALID"

HARRIS SPECIAL LAST MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:30
MOLIÈRE'S The Imaginary Invalid

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1. (100 Novelties in Revue Ballet)
Hippodrome THE BIG SHOW with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE
1000 PEOPLE 200 Mermaids
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
TONIGHT AT 8:30
LE BONHEUR MESDAMES
WITH YVONNE GARRICK.
Beginning Feb. 27, Henry Bernstein's LA RAFALE.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86TH ST., NEAR LEX. AVE. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Every Ev. 8:15 Ad. Philipp in Alma WO WOHNST DU?
Thursday Evs., 8:15 Der Corner Grocer
Sat. Matinee 2:15

ICE SKATING
ICELAND Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon & Supper.
BROADWAY at 52D ST.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., v. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
RUTH ROYE "The Criminal." All Seats Will Stanton & Co., Reserved
The Clevelands, and Others. 25, 35, 50c

RIALTO B'y & 42d "The Vicar of Wakefield." Rialto Grand Opera Quartette, Comedy, Scenic, and the Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15, 25, 50c

STRAND Broadway at 47th St. MARGUERITE CLARK. Victor Moore Comedy. PRIZMA Picture in Natural Colors. Soloists. Orchestra.

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SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & Theatres; Sub. Bought & Sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St.
Seats for FARRAR in "THAIS" TONIGHT.

Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. 'Phone 2330—Circle. Evs. 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c. to $1.50.
"Submarine F-7" is the most impressive spectacle ever staged at the Winter Garden."—Eve. Sun.
SHOW OF WONDERS
And the New Spectacular Sensation
"A Stirring Novelty."—Herald. "Timely, thrilling."—Times.
Submarine F-7

GARRICK, 35th St. at B'way. Mon., Mar. 5 Seats Thurs. Rec.
E. H. SOTHERN'S "ADVENTURE"
STRANGER THAN FICTION.
John Craig, Mary Young, and Fine Cast.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OF THE YOUNG BY THE YOUNG FOR THE YOUNG
LOVE O' MIKE
COMEDY WITH MUSIC.
"SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY."—Herald. BEST JEROME KERN TUNES IN TOWN.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Clifton Crawford in Her Soldier Boy
Adele Rowland
Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the Bull's Eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

LITTLE THEATRE. TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE
MORRIS DANCE
By GRANVILLE BARKER.
Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel. "The Wrong Box."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune.
"Chesterton's gorgeous play."—Tribune.
MAGIC
and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Musical Farce with Girls,
CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Electrifying!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Mats. Wed., Thursday & Sat.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10
JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE —in— Cecil B. DeMille's Farrar 'JOAN THE WOMAN'

WHO IS THE HERO OF SANTA MARIA?
The Washington Sq. Players will tell you at the Comedy Theatre, MATS. 2:30 EVES. 8:45

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c.
Irving Berlin's Musical Treat WATCH YOUR STEP

SELZNIK PICTURES
Clara Kimball Young IN "The Price She Paid"
FROM THE NOVEL BY DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS
Shown First in the Following
MARCUS LOEW THEATRES
—WEEK OF FEB. 26TH—
Today, Tues., Wed. American, Lincoln, Greeley, Orpheum, Delancey, Palace (B'klyn), DeKalb (B'klyn), Mon. and Tues. New York Circle
Tues. and Wed. Broadway (B'klyn)
Wednesday 86th St. Theatre
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Seventh Ave. Avenue B. National, Boulevard, Fulton (B'klyn), Bijou (B'klyn)
Thurs. and Fri. West End
Sunday 42nd St. Theatre
Saturday Royal (B'klyn)

81ST. St. Theatre BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER.
NOW The Screen Favorite Wm. Desmond
In an absorbing romance of love and intrigue.
"THE LAST OF THE INGRAMS"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., B'way. Now Playing
Performances 2, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. NIGHTS, 25c. TO $1.
Matinees 25c & 50c
An Unparalleled Screen Success.
The Triumph of Motion Picture Artistry.
The Crisis
By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Broadway Evs. 8:15. Daily Mats. 2:30.
Direction Stanley V. Mastbaum
REX BEACH PICTURES CO. PRESENTS
THE BARRIER
By REX BEACH
A powerful photodrama of the last frontier.
Prices 25c to $1.00.

24 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING (Columbus—4084.)
917-921 Eighth Ave.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

"You Must Certainly See This Picture"
This is an excerpt from the review by Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of The Times, of a photo-drama which marks an advance in story, in acting, in photography, in direction, over anything recorded on the screen. This epochal achievement in film art is
THE HONOR SYSTEM
R. A. Walsh's Master Drama.
THE GREATEST HUMAN STORY EVER TOLD.
Never have you seen a production of more compelling interest. Mr. Woollcott said further: "It is the motion picture pretty nearly at its best."
WILLIAM FOX presents it at the
LYRIC THEATRE 42ND ST. & B'WAY
TWICE DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30.
MATINEES 25c and 50c. NIGHTS 25c to $1.00.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
A GORGEOUS, COLORFUL PRODUCTION WITH CO. OF 250 PEOPLE
The Wanderer
Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage.
PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
300 ORCH. SEATS $1. (Except Saturday.)
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"The Celebrated BELGIAN VIOLINIST."
First Recital—Wonderful Program
CARNEGIE HALL Sat. Afternoon, March 3, at 3.
Seats now at Box Office & R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 608.
PRICES 75 CENTS TO $2.00. Chickering Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:15,
Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest
Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn., Penn. State—Princeton.
Assisted by UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB OF N.Y. and ALICE NIELSEN
Tickets 50c-$2. Boxes $15-$18. Mgt. Foster & David.

CARNEGIE HALL WED. EVE., FEB. 28, 8:30.
Alfred NOYES READING of Poems About His SUBMARINES
Experiences With the NOT HITHERTO HEARD IN NEW YORK.
Boxes $12, $9. Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office.

MacDOWELL GALLERY, 108 West 55th.
Beethoven Sonata Cycle Mon. Eve., Mar. 5, at 8:15.
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander BLOCH Feb. 26 Mch. 5 & 19.
Series $4. Single Tickets $1.50. (Steinway Piano.)
Mgt. Florence Markel, 42 West 56th St.
Foster & David, 500 5th Ave.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w Eve., 8:15. 3d Concert
N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOC.
of Piano, Wind and String Instruments.
DIRECTOR, CAROLYN BEEBE.
Tickets at Hall. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

HIPPODROME, Next Sunday, at 8:30
ALMA JOINT RECITAL EFREM
GLUCK AND ZIMBALIST
TICKETS 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. NOW AT BOX OFF. (KNABE PIANO). Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., Feb. 27, at 2:15
VIOLIN RECITAL KARL
BARLEBEN
Mgt. Egmont Hegel Arens. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST.
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS COLOR VIEWS MOTION PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 3. JAPAN TO-DAY Prices 50c to $1.50

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. at 8, Brooklyn Academy of Music. Marta, Barrientos; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Howard; Ursus, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cd., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Eve. at 8, (75c to $3.) Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt Mason; Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Althouse, Bodanzky
Next Mon. 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Whitehill, Braun. Bodansky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., March 2, Sun. Aft., March 4.
ELMAN
Roman Carnival ..... Berlioz
Concerto for Violin ..... Brahms
Symphony No. 2 ..... Brahms
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Violin Recital
MISCHA ELMAN Feb. 26 8:15 P. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tickets Now on Sale. $1.00 to $2.50.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist GRAINGER
PERCY Saint-Saens, Piano Concerto; Schumann, Brahms.
And first New York performance of Mr. Grainger's Suite, "In a Nutshell."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL by WILLIAM BECK Leading Baritone of Chicago Opera Co.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3
Song Recital The Brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15,
Tollefsen Trio
Mgt. Maurice & Gordon Fulcher. Steinway Piano.

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that holds its own with any of the attractions along that famous street lies just between 43rd and 44th, where Shanley's holds its sway.
Enjoyable from first to last—the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one.
A decidedly worthwhile luncheon—seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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400 Rooms—400 Baths.

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A Modern Hotel in a Noted Winter Resort. SHELTERED BRIDLE PATHS. WELL KEPT WALKS. ATTRACTIVE DRIVES. TENNIS COURTS AND PUTTING GREENS. UNEXCELLED GOLF COURSE. DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCES. Branch Office Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
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LAKEWOOD, N. J. A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Capacity 150; elevator; running water; private baths. T. T. DOLBEY, Mgr. formerly Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier.

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HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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Capacity 600. American and European plans, with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor ice skating. Booklet.

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THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. B. LAYTON, Mgr.

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Ocean view. Capacity 550. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$10 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,117. — UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. PINKERSTEIN and HILLEL PINEFSKY, individually and trading as PINKELSTEIN & PINEFSKY and UNIVERSAL CLOTHING CO., Alleged Bankrupts.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Pinkelstein and Hillel Pinefsky, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 23d, 1917.

No. 24205.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVARD FILM CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1917, the above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305 Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 24th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,227.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE GAYDOUL, sometimes known as GEORGE P. GAYDOUL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George Gaydoul, sometimes known as George P. Gaydoul, are hereby given notice that on February 20th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1917.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against THE SUPERIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated February 24th, 1917.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, The Superior Printing Co.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of February, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1917.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1917.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS.

SPANISH LINE
COMPANIA TRASATLANTIC

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar:
Kintner<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Owners Tug S T C Co<No 16 (limit).
Penn Coal Co<SS Mohegan.
In re Steamboat Keansburg (limit).
Aott, &c, Kaupinger<Marden.
Centennial Transp Co<Ferryboat Wyoming.

DISTRICT COURT—Van Fleet, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar:
Lanardo<N Y Express Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar:
Clark<Standard Oil.
Fernandez<same.
O'Leary<Thompson, Robert Morris Trust Co<Clements.
Trunk<Heavy Haulage Fairbanks, M & S Co<Morrison Iron & S.
O'Hanlon<Sou Pacific Lowe Motor Supplies<Weed Chain T Grip.
Rosenberg<Int Merc Marine Co (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Albert<Garthwaite, Samuel Lerner.
Albert A Bleyer.
Louis A O'Brien.
Claudate & Lorme.
Charles Hertzer.
Fred H Lewis.
Mary L Smith.
William F Worten.
Louis Danin.
Robt N Cunningham.
Kernan A Dorr.
August Newman.
Herman H Oxman.
Joseph Goldberg.
Joseph Susengan.
Lansing W Walsh.
Henry L Hubert.
Joseph Owicke.
Francis A Flynn.
George H Nicholas.

Under objections:
Agnes Schnno.
Adolph L Fechter.
Charles Wiecotowski.

Adjourned case:
Handelman & Lippman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., At 10 A. M.:
Case on—Sawicki<O'Gara Coal Co.

At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Gardiner and Sand Co<Beatrice Bush.
Livingston<Louis Bugge.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Senior Bros.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume sittings at Albany today. It will first consider the appeals from orders calendar, on which there are forty-seven causes, and which will consume somewhat the best part of two weeks.

DAY CALENDAR.
Leyberg<Schumacher.
People ex rel Tschirky<Tschirky.
Halpern<Man Av Theatre Co (2).

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Kennett, Cowan & Co<Inv Reg. Inc. (2.)
Jacobs<United Cigar Stores Co.
Textile Paper Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Guarantee<NY Rys.
Perielle<same.
Lahey<same.
Kanter<same.
Freiberg<same.
Dubinsky<same.
Cudney<R B Phillips Mfg Co.
Harty<Lauffe.
Met Sky Sc<Berkowitz.
Beyer<Adamson.
Goodman Shirst Waist Co<P Goodman, Inc.
Lamazzi<Lamazzi.
Brenner<Carmana Realty Co.
Trepis<Eves.
Keckeisen<Osserman.
Fischer<Martin.
Elmer<Witzler.
Peyser<Hallock.
Koehler<Peer.
CNY<Gen'l Patterson & Model Co.
Graham<Graham.
Robertson<Swan.
Gillette Safety Razor<Austin Baldwin Co.
Quinlan<Carnegie Hall Corp.
Harp<Nasseau-Beekman Inv Co.
Glencoe Ath Club<Glencoe Social Club.
Wilkens<Soc Chal T.
Darrin<McLean.
Kile<Erie RR.
Slemo<Slemo.
Lewis<Lewis.
Feinblum<Feinblum.
Lapp<Lapp.
Mulstein Co<Di Monna Con Co, Inc.

Motions:
Ger-Am Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Rico Elec Traf Co<Ramsey.
Stier<Hart.
Hendrick<Man Boh Dev Blumberg<Carbolite Chem Co.
Hartmetz<Hartmetz.
Re Stinson (Cert 4001, Stinson).
Harvey<Harvey.
Cohen<Cohen.
Geisla<Goldberg.
Wilkens<Soc Chal T.
Darrin<McLean.
Kile<Erie RR.
Slemo<Slemo.
Lewis<Lewis.
Feinblum<Feinblum.
Lapp<Lapp.
Mulstein Co<Di Monna Con Co, Inc.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PAIRS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.; Rooms. No day calendar until Monday, March 5.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Wolper<Davis.
Harris<Barcugh.
Scott<N Y Rys.
H Feinstein<Suffeld.
H Feinstein<same.
Love<Schinasi.
Whiston<Fay.
Wulff<I R T Co.
Coddington<N Y Rys.
Sipp<E and M Lotze.
Rooney<Quick Service Taxicab Co.
McDonald<Minsker Realty Co, Inc.
Hart<Con Gas of NY.
Moore<Waldorf-Astoria H Co.
Gannon<Kempner.
Kiernan<Plotz.
Mohr<Turner.
C T David<A Campagna Const Co.
E A David<same.
Kleinmets<CNY.
Skillin<same.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Schwerdt<Phillips.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Rcs.
Martin<Taylor.
Kamenu<Beckel.
Fearon<Aldhous.
Alper<Standard Oil.
Shindler<Williamson.
Williams<Western Holding Co.
Richardson<C T Willard Co.
P. Topousis<Lahn.
T. Topousis<same.
Dunning<Cross Austin & Ireland Lumber.
J Buller<Linch.
H Buller<same.
Lynch<Novotny.
Flaschner<B'd of Education.
Graham<NY Rwys.
M Walsh<Beaver.
J Walsh<Zuckerman.
Emrel<6700 River Taxi Cab Co.
Howard<Central Brew
Koch<D L & W RR.
Meier<N Y Rwy.
Rask<McLean.
Kushner<Berg.
Kaplan<Bergias.
Moroney<DuBois.
Goldberg<Eklyn Syrup Co.
Lerman<CNY.
Migdalsky<same.
Cesoli<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Scarpolla<Oliver Type
J J Little & Ives Co<Geidberg.
Charles<Dalberg.
Bostwick<Gray.
N Y Times<Williams & Kohn.
Columbia Trust Co<De Mauriis.
John S Sills Sons<Lubarsky.
Cohn<Jacobs.
Farber<Kings Bay Br.
Brown<Feldman.
Weisbart<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
McKee<Binghara.
Becher<Osterbridge.
Hayes<Simmonds.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Brenner<Empress Columbiana de Navegacioni.
Walsh<Beaver.
Stewart<Dist Coe<McSweeney.
J E Gerrodette & Co<Lenox Garage Co.
Jas Everards Breweries<Wohlstadter.
Re D'Jon.
Neudorf<Greene (2.)
Hirsch Malgood Co, Inc<Malgood.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Pugh<F C Rlty Co.
Weinmann<Sniffin.
Fleck<Flack.
Weisbrodt<Rauder.
Share<same.
Herman<Grossman.
Cosmopolitan Feature Co<Leemund Film Erb<P V Baronowsky.
Peonle.<&<Sofield.
McCree<Kane.
Goldberg.
Rudiger<Rudiger.
Rosenkranz<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum<Porch.
Hugo & Mocco Rest Co<Pirani.
Thedford<Jacobius.
Hung<Mitchel.
Johnson<Murphy.
Galatz<Cohn.
Glase<same.
Furbush<same (2.)
Dueust<CNY.
Chanel<Jones.
Coughlin<CNY.
Diesel<same.
Hong<Jones (CNY.)
Teaton<Melrah Rlty.
Emse<Int R R (2.)
Welsh<Beaver.
Pfiffner<same (2.)
Alessio<same.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Borst.
Gordon<Gordon.
Demuth<Hellman.
Redani<CNY.
Reilly<same.
Slane<Domant.
Re Atlas Ltg Fixt Co.
Silverberg Inn Co<Samstag & Hilder
Karsag Pub Co<Stern
E J McCabe Co<J P Devine Co.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15

Motions:
Preferred causes:
CNY<Pt Rich & B Point Ferry.
Radda<Radda.
Malta<Sterling Motor Truck Co.
General calendar:
Bdway Bldg Co<Bdw W Martin Co.
Werner<515 W 29th St Co, Inc.
Lassman<Barkin.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Protec Union.
Brand<same.
Reid<Reid.
Block<Newman.
Neuman<Hayde.
Godin<Silberstein.
Zolla<Holmes.
Citrin<Willis.
Penniman<Penniman.
Trunhoff<Met Mag Co
Buhl<Cowan.
Clear.

PART IV.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PAIRS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.; Rooms. No day calendar until Monday, March 5.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Morrison<Morrison.
Freutel<De Salve.
Wendt<Palmer.
Fish<Wick Rty Co.
Seymour<Rose.
Greenberger<North Side Storage and Warehouse Co.
Schlarp<Jackson.
Re CNY.
Buckley<Pretz.
Heilman<Powelson.
Thorn & Co<Bolognese Invest Co.
Hughes<Di Menna Const Co.
Stahl<N Y C & H R R.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Solomon<Ryan.
Gavagan<McGarry.
Dressel<Hanser.
Packard<Sun Ins Office.
Peskin<CNY.
O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Inq.—Summerfield<City Cab Co.
Seewald<R Carvel Co.
Dobbins<Fox Co.
Monahan<Siddons.
Odwak<Rosenthal.
Capperino<Fox.
Isenberg<Isenberg.
Senior<Queens Co Trust Co.
Ackner<Margolies.
Dunn<Int R T.
Hough<Rosenheimer.
Draper<See.
De Mayo<N Y C Inter RR.
Leonard<Trepton Co.
Krevoy<Sottong.
Defenco<Bronx Home News Pub Co.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
De Sannis<Smith.
Lekowski<Antes.
Herman<N Y Edison.
De Picciotto<De Picciotto.
Kaufman<Munsterman.
Pettit<N Y C Inter R T Co.
Casey<same.
Kennedy<same.
Van Houten<Fuller.
Becker<Noonan.
Basel<Unity Bldg.
Vogel<Benenson Rty.
Furlong & Furlong<Carvel Co.
McFall<Petrowski & Konop Co.
Hofstedter<Union Rty.
Putger<Sittig.
Goodstein<Greenberg.
Ritter<Inter R T.
Harding<Ross.
Levi<Adler.
McKegney<Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Deffaty<Blumenthal.
Imervitz<Westchester Fish Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 761.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.
Braun<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Vincent Martire.
Martin H. Burns.
Jacob Rappaport.
Margaret Heffernan.
Wills for probate:
Charlotte Geicke.
Emma Elfert.
Hyman Weinberg.
Accountings:

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Dousin & Co<Rowan, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Wottke<McNally.
Matthies<I R T Co.
McNally<Bamberger.
Goluboff<I R T Co.
Solomon<McAvoy.
Slavin<Int R T Co.
Stanton<Union Rv.
Craven<same.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Ella L Martz<M J Reginia Dillon et al—Peter Schulz. Minnie Becker<Katie Deichweiler—Francis X Conlon. Same<William E Mason et al—Francis X Conlon. Morris Wechsler et al<Bernard Kallenberg et al—Edward J Griffin.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Norma Realty Co<J W R Realty Co, Inc, et al—William A Keating.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re 76th & 77th Sts, (Abberley.)
Blitfeld<Bloomberg.
Tanzo<Coffee.
Smith<O'Reilly.
Hartman<Transit Dev Co (2.)
Lesak<Shapiro.
Palmer<Rotary Rlty.
Plotzky<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Gilleran<Springfield, Kahn<Holland.
Karn<Greiner.
Reiter<Prospect Bldg.
Hollings<Surus.
Fleishman<Wachs(2)
Higgins<Perretta.
Bersinger<Bersinger.
Pherman<Pherman.
Sternschein<Sternschein.
Davis<Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co.
Bangert<Lewis Pub.
Connor<Metro Ins.
McKellar<Amer Synthetic Dyes, Inc.
Cohen<Ratner (2.)
Von Haven<Tappey.
Re Nor Securities (Nazareth Cement.)
Heck<Rosenbaum.
Hiprin<Sipp (Off.)
Allen<Stevens.
Louis Schworer, Inc<O'Keefe.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Liebman<CNY.
Citera<Citera.
Silver Building Pav<Woodbury, Arty Co.
Curry<Zitelli.
Allen<McGovern.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3897.

SPECIAL TERM—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business.
Square Lumber<Brody Const.
Cardone<Cardone Chemical Co.
Re E 95th St, (Singer)
Miller<Rosch.
Re Bath Av.
Stratton<Burdett.
Morton<Taylor.
McNulty<Meyers.
Purdon<Baldwin.
Jones<Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Taub<Kaiser.
Kinnier<Henry.
Fallotico<Patton.
O'Mara<Guernsey Barthenware Co.
Re Lawrence Av, (Lumley.)
Golden<Golden.
Wilson<Gueth.
W Mun Ry<Mowlen.
Re Moran, (Kruger.)
Stengele<Taylor.
Steel<Norton.
Stevenson<Moore.
Seitz<Greenberg.
Same<Stevens.
Seid<Thorne.
Same<Barnes.
Silverstein<N E RR.
Di Filippo<NY Cons RR (2.)
Sears<Sheepshead Bay & Rockaway Ferry.
Pines<Traktman.
Collins<Metallic Chocolate Mould Co.
Down<Di Carli.
Anthony<Anthony.

Ring<S I Midland Ry.
Micelli<Ducker et al.
Mahoney<NY, N H & H RR.
Herkua<Nassau RR.
Keane<NY Consol RR.
Serignese<Salonilus et al.
Zessler<Henechal.
Fiehl<Milhan.
Davis<Mayer.
Bloch<Mayer et al.
Seiffert<Nat'l Surety.
Burton<Keenan.
Schindler<Pullman Co.
Kent Iron & Steel Co<Cork.
Baronesik<Doscher et al.
Peterson<Simon.
Shampan<Mayer.
Kastrinsky<Treiber.
Dougherty<Com'rs Palisades Park et al.
Kessler<C T B Co.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Nelce<Bruckheimer.
Hurt<Hazard.
Munser et al<Dukeshire.
Pass<NY Consol RR.
Dunne<CNY et al.
Cutler<Nassau RR.
Mafter<Goldenberg.
Goodwin<NY Cen RR.
Gloster<Levin, K & Co
Taylor<Meeney.
Darcy<Nassau RR.
Brand<Beyer et al.
Mfrs' Trust Co<Bedford Co.
McFeley<E H RR.
McKee<same.
Spaulding<CNY.
McDonald<same.
Merchant's & R RR.
Abramowitz<Schramm
Ams<Diebold S & L.
US Title Guar Co<Goldman.
Derniers<Schneider et al.
Phillip<B H RR.
Hess<Lawyers Mtg Co
Walsh<B H RR.
Barrett<US Motor Cab
Lewis<CNY Mtg & Sec.
Brouner<Wolfman.
O'Mara<Nassau RR.
Esposito<Ward & T. Barber<Cundari.

Administration of:
Walter Horten.
Michael Garman.
Elizabeth Moran.
Samuel Krantz.
Lawrence Cahill.
Accounting of:
John J Harkens.
George Zellhoeffer.
Joseph Casserly.

Angelo Scalisea.
Louisa Werlein.
Luigi Molinari.
Salome L Josenhue.
Michael Nerber.
Estates of:
Adolph Davis.
Elise Cloiestoffer.
Charles E Lang.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Samuel Krants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J. Calendar called in Part V.
Cavallaro<B H RR.
Tart<NY Cons RR.
Roman<Nass El RR.
Moglia<same.
Parker<B H RR.
Nurse<Salaman.
Greene<B, QC & S R.
Carigol<Nass El RR.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3520; on the call, 5660.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Clark<Land Sec Co.
Mt. Vernon Builders' Supply Co<Harrison.
The Hammerstein Amuse Co<Keith.
Smith<O'Beirne.
Leary<Jenkins.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<MacDonald.
Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Algonquin.....Feb. 28
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Yucatan and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matted, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Cuba and Jamaica, (Cubuteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 12 M.—Panama.....Mar. 1
Curacao and Venezuela, via La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.)—Caracas.....Mar. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tezucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocos, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Mexican.....Mar. 2
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and Puerto Cortes,) Belize, (Cuba, other than Port of Tela, and Puerto Cortes,) Belize, (Cuba and other parts of Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Zacapa.....Feb. 28
Haiti, (Curacao must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11 A. M.—Prins Willem I.....Feb. 28
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Algonquin.....Feb. 28
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Yucatan and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matted, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Cuba and Jamaica, (Cubuteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares.....Mar. 3

Doyle<Roselle Hts Rty.
Doyle<Hendrick<Bailey.

Stewart<Delfino.
Hayhurst<Armstrong.
Coccola<N Y & Stamford Rty Co.
Hradeck<Smart.
Generozzo<Tegan.
Kasewitz<Matthews.
Knapp & Wakefield Co<Neilson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Smithurst<Wechsler.
Sullivan<CNY.
Klossett<Man Fireproof Door Co, Inc.
Alexander<same.
Kalser<Post.
Johannes<Becket et al.
Galgano<B, Q Co & S RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon this call:
Serafinsky<Sullivan.
Morris<Smith.
Baginski<Arnold.
Lambert<Int R T.
Ellwitz<CNY.
Sandbank<Friedman.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1517a.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gannon<B H RR Co.
Braun<Burtis.
Barrell<B, Q Co & S Ry Co (2.)
Borman<Kruger.
Cocuzullo<B, Q Co & S Ry Co.
Libretti<Maggio.
Reith, Jr<Jud.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 236.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Calamares, at Havana, Feb. 23.
SS Saxa, at Barbados, Feb. 18.
SS Morro Castle, at Nassau, Feb. 23.

Sailed.

SS Carrillo, from Kingston, Feb. 24.
SS Alcoa, from Colon, Feb. 22.
SS Havana, from Havana, Feb. 24.
SS Carolina, from San Juan, Feb. 21.
SS Guantanamo, from Manzanillo, Feb. 22.
SS Munamar, from Antilla, Feb. 23.

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Zacapa.....Feb. 28
Haiti, (Curacao must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11 A. M.—Prins Willem I.....Feb. 28
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Algonquin.....Feb. 28
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Yucatan and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matted, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Mar. 1
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Cuba and Jamaica, (Cubuteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares.....Mar. 3

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain and Portugal, via Vigo, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)
—Alfonso XII.....Mar. 1

Auction Sales

BANKRUPTCY SALE

By order United States District Court

Tuesday, Feb. 27

AT 11 A. M.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation

BANKRUPT.

OCEAN AVE. and JEROME AVE., SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

25,833 iron frame folding chairs; 200,000 feet of rubber covered No. 6 copper wire; 375 flood light projectors; telephone system; ticket booths; thousands of flags, all sizes and nations; one reel Circle Mills double braid copper cable, cost $1,200; fire hose, hardware and electrical supplies of every sort; surveyors' tools; restaurant outfit; 4,000 chairs, tables, office furniture, hospital outfit; ropes, canvas covers, cables, galvanized pipe, fittings, etc.

OSCAR A. LEWIS, Receiver.
J. W. & W. M. REED, Auctioneers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:38|Sun sets..5:43|Moon sets..11:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:11	11:43	5:13	5:36
Governors Island	11:41	12:00	5:50	6:04
Hell Gate	1:09	1:41	7:58	8:09

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 25.

SS Brosund, Las Palmas, Jan. 25.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Feb. 19.
SS Marianna, Porto Rico, Feb. 18.
SS Yuna, Macoris, Feb. 18.
SS Santiago, Cristobal, Feb. 17.
SS Grove, Maracaibo, Feb. 14.
SS Nelson, Cienfuegos, Feb. 16.
SS Royal Prince, Boston, Feb. 22.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, Feb. 19.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah Feb. 22.
SS Malmanger, Chester, Penn., Feb. 22.
SS Dalrasan, Newport News, Feb. 23.
SS Tirvives, Santiago, Feb. 24.
SS Molina, Lisbon, Feb. 1.
SS Tela, Philadelphia, Feb. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Alfonso XII	Havana	Feb. 21
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 11
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Borgium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Saga	Barbados	Feb. 19
Calamares	Havana	Feb. 16
Coats	Buenos Aires	Jan. 30
Monro Castle	Nassau	Feb. 23
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 21
Commche	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 21
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Finland	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Allianca	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Havana	Havana	Feb. 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 24
El Alba	Galveston	Feb. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mandeville	Tanamo	Feb. 15
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 25
Cacique	Bonfeaux	Feb. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 24
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 8
Radja	Galiox	Feb. 18
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 22
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 26
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 22
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Missourian	Nazaire	Feb. 10
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Feb. 27
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 27
Acro	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Columbo Maru	Cristobal	Feb. 19
Farthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 22
Guantanamo	Manzanillo	Feb. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 1

DUE SUNDAY.

Mexico	Havana	Mar. 1
Esperanza	Nassau	Mar. 1
Siruga	Havre	Feb. 15
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Madison, Norfolk	8:00 P.M.	
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Lenape, Jacksonville	12:00 M.	
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island		
Antilla	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alfonso XII, Vigo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Grove, Curacao	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, P'to Mexico		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Tirvives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico II., Salina Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canadian St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuiamares, Havana	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Neches, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		
SAIL MONDAY.		
Pleiades, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 25.

SS Guantanamo, Cienfuegos to New York, was 125 miles N. of Cape Maysi at 7 P. M. 24th.
SS Philadelphia left San Juan for New York 7:30 P. M. 24th.
SS Mexico, Matanzas to New York, was 856 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 91 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 253 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Alba, Galveston to New York, was 146 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 84 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 101 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles E. of Tybee Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 625 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Munamar, New Orleans to New York, was 262 miles S. E. of Southwest Pass at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 835 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco).....Mar. 3
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Mar. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Vancouver)—Monteagle.....Mar. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Colombia.....Mar. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—China.....Mar. 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Mar. 8
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....Mar. 11

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS
68 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 8200.
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ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR
Outstanding Accounts.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACC

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Municipal Water Works 5% Bonds To Yield 4.70%

Tax exempt under the Federal Income Tax Law. No certificate of ownership is required in collecting coupons, and income does not have to be included in Federal Income Tax returns. Secured, in the opinion of counsel, through unlimited power of General Taxation on all taxable property within the Municipal Water District. In addition, the revenues derived from the Water Works System are pledged for payment of principal and interest.

Circular on application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

February List

We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

5% to 6%

Write for List A-59.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Income Tax Service

Income Tax
Synopsis and Record Book for Individuals

A simplified interpretation of the provisions of the revised law as affecting individuals. It contains carefully prepared forms for permanently and clearly recording all items of the report which must be filed.

We will furnish upon application a copy of this booklet AG-100.

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TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

Ask for Booklet T-97

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The public at large probably paid more attention last week to the high cost of living and railroad congestion than it did to the even more momentous problem involved in the threat which Germany has made against our commerce and that of all other neutral nations. It is almost inevitable, however, that the latter will again become the dominant consideration in the stock market, and that, perhaps, before very long.

It is essential, therefore, to keep in mind the fact that the issue between the United States and Germany has not been met, and that it must be. It is a situation which, if forgotten, might at any moment yield some development which would take the market by surprise. Common prudence suggests that the grave possibilities be not ignored, the more so inasmuch as the public is receiving no clear indication of the course which events are likely to take. That should not lead any one to the conclusion that the danger involved in Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare has passed, for it has not.

There is no sufficient ground for the theory entertained in some quarters that Germany does not mean to carry out her threat so far as American ships are concerned; so long as the chief units of the American merchant marine remain in port, so long have we ocular demonstration of the belief of American shipowners that Germany does mean to carry out her threat against us if she gets the chance. The mere fact that there has not been another American holocaust at sea is no proof that Germany has in fact, though not openly, instructed her submarine commanders to respect American ships and American lives. She certainly is not respecting the rights of other neutrals, as the torpedoing of seven Dutch boats in a single day clearly enough shows. It has yet to be shown that she respects us any more than she does other neutrals.

But the problems involved in this, the gravest of the situations confronting the country, were largely in abeyance so far as active influence upon last week's stock market was concerned. There were a number of other things nearer the surface and important enough in their way to hold the attention of the financial community. Notice had necessarily to be taken of the agitation over the high cost of living and of the many remedies proposed, some of them being sufficiently radical to suggest that the methods which Europe has had to resort to in the face of war are looked upon by many in this country as acceptable means to resort to, though this country is still at peace. The fact is that food is not scarce, though it is very dear, and it would be both more plentiful and much cheaper had last year's crops turned out well instead of turning out badly. Neither the seizure of food supplies nor any system of public markets will increase the yield of last year's crops, nor will that be accomplished by the searching out of conspiracies to raise the price of foodstuffs, though if any such exist they should be stamped out with all the vigor which the law can command.

The present situation suggests at least two things which should be done: one is to encourage the production of foodstuffs, which had better be too plentiful than too scanty, and to provide adequate transportation facilities for moving to market not only foodstuffs but all other commodities. It is plain enough now, if it was not before, that the country's transportation facilities, and particularly its terminal facilities, as they are now operated, are not sufficient for the country's needs. If restrictions on rates are at all responsible for the present situation, it is high time that higher rates be allowed, yet it is not at all sure that all has been done that can be done to ameliorate the situation through cooperation between shippers and carriers. When the Newlands Commission resumes its hearings, as it is expected that it will shortly after the adjournment of Congress, it will have new incentive to get at the bottom of the railroad situation and to suggest the proper remedies. Is there not this much consolation in the situation for the holder of railroad securities that the need of doing something is so manifest that it can no longer be ignored?

We have been experiencing some of the embarrassments of prosperity, and it is likely that the country will come to realize that there is such a thing as having too much trade within a given period. We have been compelled to trade not only very largely but very fast, because so much of the trade which has come to us has been too urgent to be denied even to the extent of waiting until the trade could be handled comfortably. Moreover, so far as foreign trade is concerned, the means of carrying it on have been decreased as the trade has increased. There was published last week the record of our foreign trade in January. Exports reached the huge figure of $613,000,000 for the month. And now trade seeks to continue on that scale despite the fact that ships are being sunk faster than they are being replaced and that many ships, including a number of our own, are staying in port for lack of any sort of protection against the threat which Germany has directed against the world.

It may well seem under the circumstances that we have too much trade; it is in such terms as these that we are paying part of the price of the prosperity which we have enjoyed and which we will no doubt continue to enjoy. The ills from which we are suffering now are temporary. The coming of Spring will do much to hasten the movement of freight on the railways, and the measures which England is adopting to restrict imports will come as a relief rather than as a hardship to a country which is finding it hard to meet the demands which a huge foreign trade has added to the greatest domestic trade which any nation has ever done.

Were we at a loss to find a market for our goods instead of being at a loss to fill the orders which we have there might be occasion for concern over England's decision to curtail her imports, but under existing conditions there is nothing in her program which need give us alarm. The percentage by which our trade with Great Britain is likely to be reduced is not very large, and there is no real loss in losing a little trade at a time when we have more than we can handle to advantage. Costs are vastly increased by congestion, and there is nothing to be gained from doing more trade at less profit. There would be if thereby idle hands could be put to work, but the scarcity in the United States is of labor, not of jobs.

It was suggested in last week's news that the American Government's plans for dealing with the submarine menace would be made known before Congress adjourns. That is surely a plausible expectation, and it may, therefore, be that the uncertainty which has existed in respect to a matter which transcends all others may soon be brought to an end.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

New Import Rules Likely to Curtail Some Enterprises.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The figures of the new war loan exceeded expectations, but stocks were only temporarily stimulated thereby. Business was narrow last week, owing to the great absorption of funds.

The proceeds of the loan received by the Exchequer to Feb. 17 amounted to £324,000,000, of which £211,000,000 was employed in repaying temporary advances, while about £100,000,000 represented further redemption and partly conversion of Treasury bills.

The money market is no longer in danger of disturbance resulting from big transfers, but there is general apprehension that stringency will recur in the early days of March in consequence of further loan payments, so discounts have maintained a firm tone. Substantial amounts of Treasury bills are offering with a view to providing funds against a coming demand.

In view of the great increase in current expenditures in all directions, the general tone of the market at the close was dull.

It is felt, as a consequence of the Prime Minister's speech demonstrating the serious nature of the shipping problem, owing to submarine losses and the great demands being made on tonnage, that numerous business enterprises are likely to be much curtailed, more particularly because of the prohibition against importing goods of certain classes; but it is believed that the international financial problem may be simplified by the restrictions put upon imports, and the course of the foreign Exchanges will be closely watched for the effect of this move.

Regulations and the first list of securities desired have been issued under a Treasury order for compulsory requisition.

The Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended Wednesday showed a record total of £475,000,000 in consequence of war loan payments.

BOURSE STOCKS GAIN.

Interest Grows in Shipping Shares, with Higher Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The week on the Bourse was dull and uneventful, with interest still confined to the rubber, copper, and speculative war stocks. The war loan was firm at 87.80. Rentes were slightly easier, at 61.85. French bank, railway, Russian, rubber, and copper shares were all easier, without much volume of business. There was more interest in the shipping shares after the British statement on the blockade, and gains on the week were recorded by Transatlantique, up 7; Messageries Maritime, up 3; Chargeurs Reunis, up 130; Havraise Peninsular, up 135, and Chargeurs Francais, up 5. The closing was very firm. Some of the war issues are still favored.

All excursion and other cheap railroad tickets are to be withdrawn on March 1. Further modifications of existing railway service are foreshadowed.

A bill extending the existing fiscal scheme was passed by the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago. The new food regulations are working smoothly.

The gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,196,918,967 francs, and the amount held abroad remains unchanged at 1,945,603,286 francs. Advances to the French Government on account of the war show an increase for the week of 200,000 francs. Advances to foreign allied Governments show an increase of 25,000,000 francs.

ALCOHOL PROFIT $6,727,042.

U. S. Industrial Co. In 1915 Earned Only $2,734,607.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company reports earnings of $6,727,042, after paying operating expenses, in 1916, compared with $2,734,607 the year before. The major part of the unusually large income was derived from alcohol sold to manufacturers of gunpowder and dyestuffs. After setting aside $1,583,212 for maintenance and depreciation, compared with $176,469 in 1915, a balance of $5,044,343 remained for interest and dividends. In the previous year the balance was $2,259,784.

The dividends paid on the company's preferred stock and the preferred shares of the Cuba Distilling Company absorbed $548,562, and the surplus available for common stock dividends totaled $4,336,024. This was equivalent to more than 36 per cent. on the outstanding common shares, against 33.23 per cent. in 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange firm of W. W. Lanahan & Co., the home office of which is in Baltimore, announces that the business of Dobson & Co., 66 Broadway, will be absorbed on March 1, and that Benjamin Dobson will become manager of the investment department.

The William R. Compton Company has prepared for distribution a record book for individual use in listing income tax returns.

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Selected list of desirable Investments on application

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First Mortgage
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To yield 5.20%

First mortgage on all Company's property which, with stocks of subsidiaries deposited under the mortgage, has an estimated valuation of approximately twice the amounts of bonds outstanding. Company's business well diversified and earnings applicable to this issue nearly two and one-half times amount required.

Circular "T" on request

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of the present day compared with the great investment opportunities in reorganizations of former years.
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Georgia Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1949
Mob'le Elect. 5s, 1946
Penn Water & Pr. 5s, 1940
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Oklahoma City, Okla., W. W.....4½s	1941	105.35	4.15%
Knoxville, Tenn., W. W.....4½s	1946	106.00	4.15%
Shreveport, La., Water & Sewer....4½s	1931-54		4.30%
Jefferson Co., Texas, Road.....5s	1933-35 Opt.	103.37	4.30%
Iredell Co., N. C., Road.....5s	1943	110.10	4.35%
Calcasieu Parish, La., Road.....5s	1928-42		4.40%

Our February circular, more fully describing the above and other attractive issues, mailed on request.

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Circular T, 26 on request.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,314,849	28,797,478
Same period a year ago.	1,783,380	26,819,097

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	83.46	81.21	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	87.71	86.06	91.83	84.47

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	ADVANCE RUMELY	16½	15½	16½	+ 1
300	Advance Rumely pf	32¼	32	32¼	+ 2
400	Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	...
5,700	Alaska Gold Mines	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
3,100	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
1,250	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
1,800	Am. Agr. Chem.	92	89	89	— 4⅛
400	Am. Bank Note	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
500	Am. Bank Note pf	49½	49⅛	49¼	— 1⅛
18,650	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅛	87¼	88	+ ⅞
11,000	Am. Can	45¼	42⅝	43	— ⅞
100	Am. Can pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
4,900	Am. Car & Foundry	65⅞	62½	63	— 1¼
250	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116⅞	116½	116½	— ⅛
900	Am. Cotton Oil	45¾	44	44	+ 2
400	Am. Express	120½	115	120½	— 4⅝
3,800	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	11¼	11½	— ⅝
2,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	64⅞	61	61½	— 3⅜
1,300	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	25½	25½	...
5,950	Am. Linseed	18¾	17⅞	18½	+ ¼
500	Am. Linseed pf	52¼	51⅜	51¾	— ⅛
22,400	Am. Locomotive	73¾	69½	69¾	— 1⅞
350	Am. Locomotive pf	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅜
200	Am. Malt	8¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1,700	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
500	Am. Malt pf.	50¾	49½	50¾	+ 1⅜
5,100	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of dp.	51½	49½	51	+ 2
41,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¼	96⅜	97¼	— ⅞
450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	112	111	111	— 1¼
300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	98½	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
900	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	95⅞	95½	95¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. tr. rcts.	96	96	96	...
300	Am. Snuff	135½	135	135½	+ 5½
3,400	Am. Steel Foundries	63	61½	61½	— 1½
12,900	Am. Sugar Refining	115⅝	110¾	111¾	+ 1¾
1,520	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅛
900	Am. Tobacco	209	208	208⅞	— 6⅛
750	Am. Tobacco pf. new	106½	104⅞	106⅜	+ 1⅝
5,900	Am. Woolen	48¾	46¾	46¾	— 1⅞
100	Am. Woolen pf.	96	96	96	— ⅞
600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	46	44¼	44¼	— 1¾
5,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	39	35½	36	— ⅝
600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	69	67	67	+ 1
73,900	Anaconda Copper	80¼	77⅛	78⅛	+ 1⅝
600	Associated Oil	72¾	72	72	— ½
5,900	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	103⅝	101⅛	102¼	— ⅝
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
500	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	+ 2⅛
21,350	Atl., Gulf & West In.	90¼	89	91	— 5⅞
1,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	58¾	56	56	— ½
16,400	BALDWIN LOCO.	55¼	51½	52¼	— 1⅝
385	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	76	76¼	— ¾
687	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅛	73½	73½	...
1,100	Barrett Co.	121	118	120	+ 2¼
100	Barrett Co. pf.	117	117	117	— 3
300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
200	Bethlehem Steel	375	375	375	— 15
400	Bethlehem Steel ex rts.	140	130	130	— 6½
4,900	Bethlehem Steel rights.	22¼	14	15¼	— 6⅝
3,600	Beth. S., Class B., w. i.	123	113⅞	114	— 7
4,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70¾	67½	69	+ 1
500	Bruns, Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9,500	Burns Brothers	120¾	115¾	118½	+ 3⅝
150	Burns Brothers pf.	115	115	115	+ 1
3,600	Butte & Superior	48⅝	45	47⅛	+ 1⅛
4,800	CAL. PETROLEUM	25⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅞
1,500	California Petroleum pf	55⅝	52	52	— 2
6	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	...
7,433	Canadian Pacific	155½	153¼	154	+ ¼
76,300	Central Leather Co.	88½	83⅝	85	— 1⅞
120	Central Leather Co. pf.	114½	114¼	114¼	— 1⅛
5,100	Cerro de Pasco	41	38⅜	38⅝	— 2⅛
200	Chandler Motor	90	98½	99	+ ½
6,410	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝	59	59	— ⅝
600	Chi. & Alton	17	16⅝	17	+ 1⅛
100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	12	12	12	...
100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. ctf. "r"	12	12	12	— ⅛
600	Chi. Great Western	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
1,100	Chi. Great West. pf.	36½	35½	36⅛	+ 1⅝
7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82¼	80	80¾	— 1
500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	119⅞	118	118⅝	— 1½
1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	121	119½	120	+ 1¾
4,240	Chi., Northwest. Rights	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
15,750	Chi., R. I. & P. c. of dp	29⅜	26⅞	28¼	+ 2
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	105	105	105	...
175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	130	130	130	— 1⅝
15,225	Chile Copper	24½	22½	22½	...
17,600	Chino Copper	56⅝	54¼	54½	...
100	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	— 3
110	Cluett-Peabody	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
12,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48½	45¼	46	+ 1
200	Colorado & Southern	25½	25	25½	+ 5⅛
11,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41⅝	39	39⅞	— 1⅝
2,000	Consolidated Gas	124½	123⅜	124	+ 2½
2,300	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	126⅝	124	125	+ 3
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	19	19	19	+ ⅛
800	Continental Can	93¼	91	91⅜	— ⅝
250	Continental Can pf.	112	111½	111½	+ 1
900	Continental Insurance	55	54	55	+ 2½
25,800	Corn Products Ref.	22⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
1,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	103	102	102½	+ ½
74,100	Crucible Steel	68	64	64⅝	— 1¼
100	Crucible Steel pf.	114	114	114	+ 3
64,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅞	38¾	38⅞	— 2⅛
3,200	Cuba Cane Suar pf.	91	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅝
900	Cuban-American Sugar.	169	159	160	...
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	97	96½	97	+ ½
420	Delaware & Hudson	141⅞	141	141¼	— 1⅞
100	Del., Lack. & West.	232	232	232	— 4½
800	Denver & Rio Grande	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
2,600	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	31⅛	30½	31	— ⅛
2	Detroit Edison	138	138	138	...
1,100	Detroit Edison rights	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3,000	Detroit United Ry.	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	— ¼
8,700	Distillers' Securities	27¼	22½	23¼	— 2
2,200	Dome Mines	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ¼
200	Driggs-Seabury	54½	51	51	+ 1
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	63	63	63	+ 1
26,200	Erie	27⅞	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
3,300	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	39½	39¾	+ ¼
700	Erie 2d pf.	33	32	33	+ 2
100	FEDERAL MIN. & SM	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
1,500	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	45	43½	43¾	— ⅝
300	GASTON, W. & W.	33⅞	32	32½	+ ½
207	General Chemical	250	250	250	...
2,560	General Electric	167	161¾	161¾	— 3⅜
42,600	General Motors	114⅝	104	114	+ 9⅜
800	General Motors pf.	89¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅝
3,200	Goodrich (B. F.)	57½	55½	56½	...
300	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	109¾	106½	106½	— 1
2,400	Granby Con.	87	82	85	...
2,060	Great Northern pf.	114¾	112½	113	...
6,100	Great Nor ctfs. for ore p	33⅜	31⅜	32¼	— ⅜
1,350	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43½	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
3,200	Gulf States Steel	116	107	108	— 6⅛
100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102	102	102	+ ½
42,200	Inspiration Copper	58⅞	56	56½	+ ⅞
3,400	Interborough Con.	13⅞	13	13	+ ⅛
3,100	Interborough Con. pf.	67⅞	64½	65½	+ 1
900	Internat. Agricultural	15⅞	14½	15	+ ⅛
1,200	Internat. Agricul. pf.	41½	38	38	— 3
300	Internat. Harv., N. J.	117½	117	117½	+ 6¼
100	Internat. Harv., N.J., pf.	119½	119½	119½	...
300	Internat. Harv. Corp.	81	80	80	+ ⅛
41,700	Internat. Mer. Mar.	29⅜	23½	23¾	— 2¼
83,700	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	73	67¼	68½	— 3¾
6,600	Internat. Nickel	42	40⅜	41¾	+ ½
8,700	Internat. Paper	39½	36½	36⅝	— 1½
1,600	Internat. Paper pf.	97⅜	96	96	— 1½
700	JEWEL TEA	66½	65	66¼	+ 1⅛
100	Jewel Tea pf.	108	108	108	...
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅞
400	Kansas City South. pf.	55¾	54½	55¼	+ ⅝
500	Kelly Spring. Tire	58	57	57¾	+ 2⅜
200	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	91½	91½	91½	...
39,100	Kennecott Copper	45⅞	44	44½	+ ⅜
169	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅞
1,200	K. Co. El. L. & F. rts.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10,100	LACK. STEEL	81¼	77⅞	78	— 1
700	Laclede Gas	101	100	101	+ 2
200	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	+ ⅛
300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	40½	40	40½	+ ½
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
6,700	Lehigh Valley	75¼	72½	73½	— 1¾
100	Liggett & Myers	259¾	259¾	259¾	— 2
1,600	Long Island	40	39	39	— 1½
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ 1½
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	118	118	118	— 2¼
600	Louisville & Nashville.	127	126½	127	+ 1
800	MACKAY COS.	89½	88	88	— 1⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	66¼	67	+ ½
500	Mathieson Alkali	59	58	58	— 2
8,550	Maxwell Motors	57	54⅝	55	...
400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	89	88	88½	+ ⅝
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	36	35	35	+ ⅛
100	May Department Stores	60	60	60	...
200	May Dept. Stores pf.	106½	106	106	— ½
30,900	Mexican Petroleum	91½	87½	88¼	+ 1
7,970	Miami Copper	39⅜	37⅞	38⅞	+ 1
1,700	Minn. & St. Louis new	26	24¼	24¼	— 1
800	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	110	109	109⅞	+ ⅞
1,800	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
400	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	16	14	16	+ 1
2,800	Missouri Pacific t. r.	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ 1⅜
8,250	Missouri Pacific w. i.	30⅜	29	29¾	+ 1¼
425	Missouri Pac. pf. w. i.	54⅝	53½	53½	...
1,500	Montana Power	105	97½	100	+ 3⅛
100	NATIONAL BISCUIT	119	119	119	...
100	National Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	+ 1⅝
440	National Cloak & S. pf.	112	112	112	...
40,000	National Enam. & S.	34⅞	30⅜	33¼	— ½
100	National Enam. & S. pf	96	96	96	+ ⅞
2,400	National Lead	58½	55¾	57	+ 2⅛
150	National Lead pf.	112⅝	112½	112½	+ ⅞
11,700	Nevada Con. Copper	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
100	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	19	19	19	— ½
500	New York Air Brake	147	146	147	+ 1
10,500	New York Central	96⅜	95⅛	95¼	— ½
100	New York, Chi. & St. L	31	31	31	...
53,800	New York, N. H. & H.	46	38½	45½	+ 6⅞
2,500	New York, Ont. & W.	26	23¾	25½	+ 2⅞
700	Norfolk Southern	25¼	25	25	— 1
2,820	Norfolk & Western	130½	129¾	129⅝	+ 1⅜
300	North American	69	68¾	69	+ 1
3,800	Northern Pacific	104⅝	103⅝	104¼	+ ¼
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	106	105	106	+ 5
10,850	OHIO CITIES GAS	103⅞	98¼	99	— ⅜
8,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	54	50½	51½	— 2½
1,000	Ontario Mining	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	99¼	99	99	...
800	PACIFIC MAIL	23⅝	22	22	— ⅝

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$300,000

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

4½% Bonds

Due May 1, 1966

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Natl. Silk Dyeing Pfd.
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N. Y. State 4¼s, 1965
City of Albany 4¼s, 1955
City of Chicago 4s, serial
City of Shreveport, La., 4¾s
City of Wilmington, N. C., 4½s
Province of Manitoba 5s, 1918

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$16,430,000	$193,578,800	Average price 40 bonds..	87.33	87.17	89.48	87.00
Same period last year....	14,851,500	191,447,000	Same period a year ago..	87.10	86.82	87.35	86.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	75	75	75	5
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	74	71	74	7
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	3
Allegheny Valley 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102	102½	17
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103	103	103	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	5
Am. Ice Securities 6s	100	99¾	99¾	3
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91⅝	91⅞	55
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	2
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	386⅛
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Am. Writing P. 5s	80	80	80	131
Ann Arbor 4s	69	69	69	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	78
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	93⅜	93⅝	192⅛
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103	103	103	20
A., T. & S. F., adj. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	6
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86⅝	85½	86⅝	10
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
A., T. & S. F. Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	26
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	84	83½	83½	20
B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s	93¼	93¼	93½	11
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93	92	92⅝	50
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	21
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100	99⅞	100	88½
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87¼	87	87½	16
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91½	91½	91⅞	18
Beth. Steel Ext. 5s	102⅜	102	102⅜	23
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	17
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	98	98	98	5
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100	99⅞	99⅞	41
B. R. T. gold 5s	100½	99⅞	99⅞	9
Bush Term. 5s	91¾	91	91	4
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100	100	100	5
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	4
Central Leather 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	38
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅞	117½	117⅞	7
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅝	89⅝	90⅛	25
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	84	83¾	83½	20
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89¼	88⅞	88⅞	21
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	91⅞	90⅜	91	157
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	50	49½	49½	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞	13
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¼	97½	98⅛	230
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97⅞	97½	97½	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅞	85½	85⅞	11
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95	95	95	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	71	70½	71	151
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95½	95½	50
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91	91	91	6
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	101⅜	101	101⅜	8
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	105¼	104½	104⅝	206
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94	94	94	12
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	101⅜	101	101⅜	8
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s	96	96	96	6
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	101⅜	101	101⅜	8
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series A	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	8
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	101⅜	101	101⅜	8
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s	102	102	102	3
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	90⅝	89¾	90⅛	123½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	65	65	65	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	25
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97	97	27
C., R. I. & P. 6s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	1
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, '13	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s t. r., double stamped	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s trust rec'ts, stamped	71⅜	70⅜	71	129
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞	73
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102	102	102	3
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	73½	73½	73½	2
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100½	100	100½	97
Chile Copper 7s	128	126⅜	127⅝	79
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	15
C., C., C. & St. L. cons. 6s	80¼	79	79	10
C. & Marietta 1st 4½s	100	100	100	1
Cleveland S. L. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
Col. Industrial 5s	80	80	80	2
Col. Midland 1st 4s	12	12	12	7
Col. Midland 1st 4s t. r.	11⅜	11½	11⅜	10
Col. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	87	87	87	6
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	92	92	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	84	84	3
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	87	87	5
Con. Gas, El. L. & P., Baltimore Co. 5s	106¾	106¼	106¾	16
Con. Coal (Md.) ref. 5s	93¾	93	93	8
Con. Gas conv. 6s	120	120	120	26
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '24	94	93⅞	94	6
Cuba-Am. Sug. col. t. 6s	101¾	101¼	101¼	17
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	100	100⅝	12
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	103½	103¼	103¾	11
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97¼	97	97¼	10
D. & R. G. con. 4s	82	81⅞	82	31
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	68	67	68	34
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	84	84	84	1
Det. City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101	101	101	1
Det. Ed. Col. tr. 5s	104⅞	104½	104½	3
Det. River Tun. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	6
Det. United 4½s	85¾	85¾	84	29
Dist. Securities 5s	66¼	66	66	328
E. T. Va. & Ga. c 5s	107	107	107	2
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	62	62	62	23
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. E	63½	62	62¼	17
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	76¼	75	75¼	30
Erie consol. 4s	68	67	68	4
Erie gen. 4s	68	67	68	23
Erie, Penn., col. tr. 4s	90	90	90	1
FT. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	103	103	103	1
Fra. E. & Mo. V. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
Gal., H. & S. A. M. & P. 2d 5s	97	97	97	4
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106	106	106	9
Granby C. cv. 6s, S.A.	107	107	107	5
Granby C. cv. 6s, S.A.	107	107	107	20
Ga. Pacific 1st 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
Gt. Northern 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	15
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	90	90	90	1
H. & T. C. gen. 4s	96	96	96	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66⅜	66	66⅜	14
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20¼	19⅝	20	96
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	17
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	89⅜	89½	89⅜	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87	86¾	87	19
Ill. C. & C., S. L. & N. O. jt. ¼s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6
Ill. Cent. L. div. 3½s	77	77	77	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	96	92¾	93	87
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅛	103	103	14
Interborough R. T. 5s	96⅝	97⅜	97⅛	135
Interb. R. T. 5s, reg.	98	98	98	3
Int.-Met. 4½s	70	69¾	69¾	51
Int. M. s. f. 6s	92	90¼	90¼	97
Int. Paper 6s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	12
Int. Paper conv. 5s	96	96⅜	96⅜	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90	90	90	7
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57⅛	57⅛	57¼	3
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76	75	75	49
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	88⅜	88	9
LACK. S. 5s, '23	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	96	95	95⅜	104
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅜	100	100	11
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	6
Lake Shore 3½s	85	85	85	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95½	95½	33
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94	95	40
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	101	100½	101	3
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
Leh. Valley Coal 5s	106	106	106	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	129	129	129	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101⅜	102	9
Long Isl. temp. 4s	86½	86½	86½	4
Lorillard 7s	125	125	128	1
Lorillard 5s	100⅛	100½	100½	1
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	94¾	94	94¼	26
Lou. & N. gen 6s	113	113	113	5
L. & N., Pad. & M. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102	102	102	2
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	88	88	88	3
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91	91	91	1
Mich. Cent. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	90	90	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93¼	93	93¼	3
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	90½	90	90	8
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	4
Mill., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92	92	92	7
M., St. S. M. & At. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94½	93¼	93¼	12
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	76½	76¼	76½	14
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	5
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50¼	50¼	50¼	5
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	66	66	66	5
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, tr. r.	87	87	87	8
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	11
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. tr. r.	106½	106½	106½	3
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965, w. i.	95	95	95	2
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926, w. i.	96	96	96	9
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	66	65½	66	100
Mont. Power 5s	100	99½	99⅝	25
NASH., C. & ST. L. cons. 5s	106	105¼	105¼	10
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	90	90	90	6
National Tube 5s	102	102	102	6
New Orl. Term. 4s	72	72	72	5
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	103½	103½	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¾	133¾
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	86	85¾	85¾	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92	91⅞	92	30
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅞	82¼	82⅞	17
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, reg.	82½	82½	82½	2
N. Y. C. 3½s	81	77¼	81	18
N. Y. C. M. C. col. 3½s	77¾	77	77⅝	12
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	98	96½	97⅛	35
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	80	80	80	2
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98½	98¼	98½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅝	102	102	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85	85	85	9
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	1
NY., L. & W. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
N. Y. Mun. Ry. s. f. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	102	100½	102	76
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 4s	68	68	68	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	58¼	57¼	58¼	11
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77½	77½	77½	2
N. Y. Rys ref. 4s	69¼	66	69¼	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	42¼	38	42	121
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅝	98½	98½	75¼
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	70	69¼	70	20
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	3¼
Norf. & W. div. 4s	92	92	92	1
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Northern Pacific 4s	95	93⅞	93⅞	51
North. Pac. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	2
Northern Pacific 3s	67	66½	66½	15
North. Pac. term. 6s	110	110	110	1
Nor. States P. ref. 5s	97⅞	97	97	11
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s	92¾	92½	92¼	4
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	93½	93	93	28
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	107	106¾	106¾	12
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Ore. W. 1st & r. 4s	86	85¾	85¾	12
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	92½	91½	91⅞	31
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	99⅞	97¼	99½	7
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	32
Penn. 4s, 1948	101	100¼	101	3
Penn. gen. 4½s	102⅜	102	102⅜	136
Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Penn. con. 4½s	105½	104⅝	105¼	7
Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i.	93	93	93	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	70	70	70	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s, Series D	83½	83½	83½	1
Pcc. Con. C. & T. 5s	94½	94½	94½	6
Public Service 5s	91⅝	91½	91½	32
RY. ST. SPR. L. A. T. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅞	21
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100½	100	100¼	123
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	1
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	5
RT. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	102	102	6
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	81¾	81⅛	81½	1
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	78¼	78¼	78⅝	15
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	101½	102	5
St. L. & S. F. p. l. 4s, A	68¼	67½	67½	700½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	86½	84⅝	86	114½
St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s	72½	71½	72	154½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	52	52½	36
St. L. & M. Bdg. 5s	100	100	100	1
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	77¼	77	77	12
St. P. & N. P. 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	63½	63½	63½	10
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	6
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	92¾	91¾	92¼	15
So. Bell Tel. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	9½
S. P., S. F. T. 4s	88⅛	87	87	2
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	1
So. Pac. conv. 4s	86	85½	86	74
So. Pac. conv. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	290½
So. Pac. col. 4s	84½	83⅝	83⅝	12
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92	91⅜	91¾	71
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅝	101	101⅛	49
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	74¼	71	71	272
So. Ry. gn. 4s t. r.	71½	71⅛	71⅛	4
So. Ry. gen. 4s, reg.	71½	71⅛	71⅛	4
Standard Milling 5s	100	100	100	14
TERM. OF S. L. cn. 5s	102	102	102	2
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	87	87	87	4
Texas & Ok. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	10
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106¼	104⅝	105¼	67
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Third Av. ref. 4s	78	77⅝	78	47½
Third Av. adj. 5s	70¾	69½	70	48
T., St. L. & W. p. l.	81	81	81	1
Tol., P. & W. 4s	53	53	53	2
T., W. V. & O. 4½s, B	99½	99½	99½	5
Tri-City 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	97¾	96¾	97	116
U. P. 1st 4s, reg.	96¾	96¼	96½	1
U. P. 1st & ref. 4s	92	91¾	92⅛	89
Union Pacific cv. 4s	93	92½	93	20½
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	42	40½	41¼	109
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	35
U. S. S., R. & M. cv. 6s	106	105	105	26
U. S. Steel 5s	106¼	105½	105½	231
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1½
Utah Power & L. 5s	95	94⅜	95	23
VAN. con. 4s, Ser. A	92	91¾	92	11
Va.-Car. C. 1st 5s	100⅛	99½	100	68
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	90	90	90	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	99	98⅝	98⅞	23
WABASH 1st 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	4
Wabash 2d 5s	100	99⅝	100	21
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. rec'ts, full paid	35	33	34½	133
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r., full paid	33	33	33	11
Western Electric 5s	102	101¾	101¾	7
Western Md. 4s	73	73	73	1
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	5
West Shore 4s	90½	89¾	90	20
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	88	88	10
Westchester Ltg. 5s	104	104	104	2
Wh. & L. E. cons. 4s	79½	70	79½	58
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102¼	101⅞	102	38
Wis. Central 4s	85⅝	85	85⅝	7
Wis. Cent. S. & D. 4s	86½	86	86	12

Total sales $9,897,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 3s, coupon	102	102	102	10
U. S. 4s, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	2577½
Anglo-French 5s	92⅝	91⅞	92⅛	1240½
Argentine 5s	88	88	88	3
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	72	72	1
City of Paris 6s	93½	93	93¼	65
City of Tokio 5s	77	75⅝	77	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98⅝	97½	97½	27
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	97⅞	96⅝	97¼	44
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	98	97½	97⅝	39
Japanese 4s	76	76	76	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, Ger. Sta.	80	79	79¼	35½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99	98⅝	99	6
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s	97⅜	97	97¼	148
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, '18	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	1895
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '19	96½	95½	96	581
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ire. 5½s, '19, new	99	98⅝	98⅝	1379
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '21	95⅝	94½	94⅞	607
U. S. of Mex. 5s	40½	40½	40½	3

Total sales $6,380,000

STATE BONDS.

N. Y. Canal 4½s	115	115	115	4
N. Y. State 4½s	115	115	115	1

New York City Bonds.

4s, 1956, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
4s, 1957	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
4s, 1958	100½	100	100⅛	7
4s, 1959	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	9
4½s, 1960	102	101½	101⅝	9
4½s, 1964	102¼	102½	102⅝	30
4½s, 1966	103⅛	103	103⅛	9
4½s, May, 1957	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	3
4½s, Nov., 1957	108	107⅛	107⅝	67
4½s, 1963	106¼	106⅛	106¼	1
4½s, 1965	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2

Total sales $148,000

Grand total $16,430,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	31,150	80,237	257,840	$281,000
Tuesday	35,010	91,965	278,775	510,000
Wednesday	44,430	104,475	419,555	453,000
Thursday	Holiday.			
Friday	44,966	92,697	360,760	764,000
Saturday	17,105	47,252	158,397	446,000
Total	172,661	416,616	1,505,327	$2,454,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22,300	*Aetna Explo.	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
500	*Aetna E. pf.	35	30	30	— 5
100	Am.-Brit. Mfg	7	7	7	— ½
150	Am. Int. Corp.	51	50¼	50¼	— ¾
9,000	Am. Su. Tob.	26	23½	23½	— 2½
100	Am. S. T. pf.	82	82	82	..
600	Am. Writ. P.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
850	B.-A. T., o. b.	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
100	Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,350	Carwen Steel.	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	..
1,300	Ch. Iron of A.	8	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
200	C. I. of A. pf.	69	69	69½	..
200	Curtiss Aerop.	22	20	20	..
4,350	Chevrolet M.	115	99	112	..
650	*Emerson Mo.	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
870	Emerson Pho.	10	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
217	Fisher B. pf.	93½	92½	92½	— 1
1,300	Haskell & B.	40½	39½	40	+ 1⅛
185	Holly Sugar.	43⅜	42	42	..
50	Holly S. pf.	97	97	97	+ 1
500	Inter. Rubber	12	11½	12	..
7,700	*Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	30	29	29	+ 9
100	Keys. T. & R.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ 1¼
1,800	*S. S. Kresge.	12

Wanted

Bucyrus Common
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Mohawk Valley Co.
New Jersey Zinc
N. Y. State Railways
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st Pfd.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
Texas Traction Pfd.

For Sale

Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
Dayton Pr. & Lt. Com.
Emerson-Brantingham Com.
General Development
Hocking Valley Products 5s
Penn Seaboard Steel
Semet Solvay
Standard Paint

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat"

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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Atlantic & Pac. S. S. Bonds and Stock
Consolidated Copper Mines 7s
Southern California Gas Co. 6s
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Sherman Nat. Bank
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
Feb. 19	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Feb. 20	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
Feb. 21	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Feb. 22	Holiday		
Feb. 23	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Feb. 24	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
Feb. 19	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 20	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 21	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 22	Holiday		
Feb. 23	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Feb. 24	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.75⅞		4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.76⅞		4.77⅛
Low	4.76⅛		4.76⅜
Year to date—	4.7585		4.7647½
High	4.7537½		4.7641¼
Low			
Same period last year—	4.78		4.78⅞
High	4.73⅞		4.74⅛
Low			

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
PARIS.						
Feb. 19	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.83⅛	5.84	5.84
Feb. 20	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84	5.84⅛	5.84⅛
Feb. 21	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛
Feb. 24	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.85⅛			5.84⅛		
Low	5.84⅝			5.84⅜		
Same week last year—						
High	5.86⅛			5.86⅛		
Low	5.87⅝			5.86⅝		
Year to date—	5.83⅛			5.84⅛		
High	5.85⅛			5.84⅜		
Low						
Same period last year—	5.82⅝			5.82		
High	5.94			5.93		
Low						

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
BERLIN.						
Feb. 19	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	68.16⅛	68.13⅛	68.18⅜
Feb. 20	70.37½	69.75	70.12½	70.25	69.87½	70.25
Feb. 21	69.12½	68.25	68.25	69.25	68.37½	68.37½
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	68.12½	68.25	68.25	68.50	68.25	68.37½
Feb. 24	68.12½	68.12½	68.25	68.25	68.25	68.37½
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	68.12½			68.16⅛		
Low	70.37½			70.50		
Same week last year—						
High	74.43¾			74.50		
Low	73.06¼			73.62½		
Year to date—	73.00			73.12½		
High				66.37½		
Low	66.25					
Same period last year—	77.50			77.62½		
High	72.87½			73.00		
Low						

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Feb. 19	5.01⅛	5.00¼	40.43¾	40.56¼	7.29	7.28¼
Feb. 20	5.01⅛	5.00¼	40.43¾	40.56¼	7.30⅜	7.30
Feb. 21	5.02	5.00⅝	40.50	40.56¼	7.35	7.34
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	5.02⅛	5.01	40.50	40.56¼	7.41	7.40
Feb. 24	5.02⅛	5.00⅜	40.37½	40.56¼	7.40	7.39½
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.01⅛			5.00¼		
Low	5.02⅛			5.01		
Same week last year—						
High	5.22⅛			5.22		
Low	5.23			5.24¼		
Year to date—	5.00½			4.99		
High	5.06			5.03		
Low						
Same period last year—	5.00½			4.99		
High	5.15			5.14		
Low						

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cab's.
Feb. 19	11.00	11.03	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.60
Feb. 20	11.05	11.08	20.00	20.05	28.45	28.55
Feb. 21	11.15	11.18	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.45
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	11.07	11.10	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Feb. 24	11.08	11.12	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.45
Week's range—						
High	11.15	11.18	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.60
Low	11.00	11.03	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Year to date—						
High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.73	28.15	28.20

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
SCANDINAVIA.						
Feb. 19	27.40	27.48	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Feb. 20	27.32	27.42	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Feb. 21	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Feb. 24	27.40	27.50	29.50	29.60	28.00	28.10
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	27.40	27.50	29.50	29.60	28.00	28.10
Low	27.32	27.42	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Year to date—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Hongkong. Peking. Tientsin. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
CHINA.			
Week's range—			
High	57.25 57.35	93.50 93.62½	88.50 88.62½
Low	56.55 56.65	91.75 91.87	86.75 86.87
Year to date—			
High	58.00 58.10	94.00 94.12½	89.00 89.12½
Low	55.00 55.10	88.00 88.12½	83.00 83.62½

	Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cab's.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Week's range—		
High	32.37½	32.25 32.37½
Low	32.25	32.37½ 32.25
Year to date—		
High	32.37½	32.25 32.37½
Low	32.25	32.37½ 32.25

	Bombay. Dem.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cab's.
INDIA.					
Week's range—					
High	50.12½	50.25	50.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	50.12½	50.25	50.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—					
High	50.12½	50.25	50.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	50.12½	50.25	50.37½	50.12½	50.25

	Spain. Dem.	Spain. Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
JAPAN.						
Week's range—						
High	21.25	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.30	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.25	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Week's range—				
High	44.50	44.62½	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.50	44.62½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
WHEAT.				
Feb. 19	$1.76¾	$1.74½	$1.50⅜	$1.49⅛
Feb. 20	1.76¼	1.74¼	1.52⅜	1.49⅞
Feb. 21	1.80	1.77½	1.51⅞	1.50¼
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	1.78⅝	1.75¾	1.50⅞	1.49¼
Feb. 24	1.78⅜	1.75½	1.51⅞	1.49¼
Week's range	1.80⅛	1.74¼	1.52⅜	1.49¼

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
CORN.				
Feb. 19	1.02¼	1.01¼	1.00½	99⅞
Feb. 20	1.02¾	1.01¼	1.00⅝	99⅞
Feb. 21	1.02	1.01	1.00⅛	99⅝
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	1.01⅞	1.00⅝	1.00	99¼
Feb. 24	1.01⅞	1.00⅝	1.00¼	99⅝
Week's range	1.02¾	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	99⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
OATS.				
Feb. 19	57⅝	57	55⅝	55
Feb. 20	57⅝	57⅜	55½	55¼
Feb. 21	57⅝	57⅛	55½	54⅝
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	57¼	56⅝	55	54¼
Feb. 24	57¼	56½	55	54⅜
Week's range	57⅝	56½	55½	54⅝

Provisions.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
Feb. 19	$17.00	$16.85	$17.12	$16.97
Feb. 20	17.30	17.10	17.37	17.20
Feb. 21	17.40	17.25	17.45	17.32
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	17.40	17.27	17.42	17.30
Feb. 24	17.72	17.32	17.72	17.37
Week's range	17.72	16.85	17.72	16.97

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
RIBS.				
Feb. 19	$16.00	$15.87	$16.07	$15.97
Feb. 20	16.25	16.07	16.32	16.20
Feb. 21	16.37	16.25	16.45	16.30
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	16.30	16.15	16.35	16.22
Feb. 24	16.47	16.12	16.52	16.20
Week's range	16.47	15.87	16.52	15.97

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
PORK.				
Feb. 19	$30.25	$30.07	$29.70	$29.50
Feb. 20	30.50	30.30	30.00	29.75
Feb. 21	30.65	30.63	30.25	30.06
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	30.65	30.35	30.00	29.75
Feb. 24	30.80	30.45	30.10	29.75
Week's range	30.85	30.07	30.25	29.50

NEW YORK.
COTTON

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 19	16.23	15.85	16.43	16.06	16.49	16.17
Feb. 20	16.24	16.03	16.44	16.22	16.49	16.29
Feb. 21	16.23	16.08	16.42	16.26	16.50	16.34
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	16.43	16.08	16.55	16.12	16.65	16.20
Feb. 24	16.53	16.12	16.32	16.21	16.37	16.29
W'k's re.	16.43	15.89	16.55	16.05	16.65	16.17

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Week's range—				
High	15.85	15.70	15.87½	15.84
Low	15.84	15.70	15.86	15.83
Same period last year—				
High	16.00	15.77	16.15	15.84
Low	16.06	15.88	16.15	16.04
Year to date—				
High	16.14	16.09	15.87	16.16
Low	Holiday.			
Feb. 22				
Feb. 23	16.17	16.24	15.92	16.36
Feb. 24	16.06	16.02	15.95	16.10
W'k's re.	16.14	16.00	16.24	15.77

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 23, 1917. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. B-370. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the office of the Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York. Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Monday, March 5, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 24, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	67	70
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm.R.,L. & P.gen.,'54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. P. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. R. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	105½	106
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Capital Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	92	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100¼	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100½	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	103	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	94	96
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	93	93½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '55	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	98	102
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	100½
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Do Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	97	101
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	89
Do deb., '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	89	94
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	91	95
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	89	99
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Pwr. 1st, '26	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '23	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	100½
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	103½	104
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	77½	78
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Gas 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	88¼	90
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96¼	98
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	105
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	103¼	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76½	78
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100¾	102
10 yr. rel., '58	5	Jan. & July	88½	90¼
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	104½	105½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79½
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 200s	4	Jan. & July	78	81
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	6	Jan. & July	102	103½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107	108¼
Nor. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28. Do improvement, '24	5	Jan. & July	101	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. St. Pwr. 1st, ref., '41	6	Jan. & July	83	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	96½	98
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	93¾
Do deb. '21	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	90	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland G. & C. '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry.1st,'30	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Pto. R. El. Pwr. 1st, '24	5	June & Dec.	104	105
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100½	100¾
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	99½	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Do deb. 6s, '22	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons. '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	95¼	97
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Sierra & Santa Fe, Pr. 1st, '40	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	93	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.,) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94	..
United El. of N. Y., '49	4	June & Dec.	84	84½
Utit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	84
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	93½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	107	..
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	5	Jan. & July	81	81½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	96	100
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 24, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	104
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	104	104½
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	98	99
Moncn Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
New Jersey Zinc, '20	4	Apr. & Oct.	96½	98
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 24, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	25	26
Do pf.	..	..	.....	84	85
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	140	141
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	51	51½
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	357	360
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112	114
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	86½	87½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91½	92
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	37	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	71
Am. Pr. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	10¾	11¼
Do 1st p

GOVERNMENT ENTERS CEMENT MARKET

Seeks Thirty Thousand Barrels for Immediate Delivery at Sandy Hook.

DEMAND STIFFENS PRICES

Other Lines of Building Material Still Advancing and the Maximum Not in Sight.

Financiers analyzing the future metropolitan construction market on Saturday based their optimism as to the stability of the present construction inquiry on the heavy gold imports and their effect on foreign credits and immediate mortgage rates here, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

That demand for building material is still far from the maximum is shown by some of the movements in some of the basic lines, effective today. Common Hudson brick is quoted at $10 wholesale. For retail prices add dealers' profit and cartage. Second-hand common brick has been quoted as high as $8 per 1,000, which was the price asked for new Hudson River brick in December, 1914. Raritan River common brick is purchasable today only in carload lots at Sayerville at $10.50. The Raritan River on Saturday morning was still frozen tight, as was the Hudson.

Portland cement is steady on price, but exceedingly heavy in demand.

The total amount of Portland cement shipped to contractors and dealers in January, 1917, in this district was 20 per cent. in excess of that reported in January, 1916.

The entrance of the United States Government into the building material market is also having its influence in tightening demand and firming prices. The War Department placed an inquiry for bids to be opened on March 12 for 30,000 barrels of Portland cement for gun and mortar pits at Sandy Hook, calling for immediate delivery. This is only one item of inquiry which is in other branches of the material market for tremendous quantities for emergency delivery.

Current price changes this week show a sharp advance of 5 cents per square in rolled asphalt roofing. Inquiry was made in the composition roofing department as to whether the slight drop in the price of rags would affect the quotations of prepared roofing. Whatever gain has been made in the purchase of rags has been more than swallowed up in the price of coal and the extra transportation charges and costs due to demurrage incidental to the railroad embargoes.

In the composition roofing department the cost of nails for one concern has advanced $60,000 in the last eight months, and nails are given away free of charge with rolled roofing. This is a typical example of the manipulation of costs exercised by various companies in trying to keep prices down within reach of the average builder.

In the metal markets important price changes are current. Blue annealed sheets have advanced 35 cents. Refined iron bars are up 15 cents; K-2 Philadelphia pig iron has advanced $1, and is now quoted at $32. No. 2 Southern is now $27.40, representing a 50-cent increase. No. 2 pig iron, Birmingham, Ala., is quoted at $24.50, which is an advance of 50 cents. No. 2 pig iron at furnace, Chicago, is quoted at $33, representing an advance of $1. Malleable Bessemer is quoted at $33, an advance of $1.

Tank plates, Pittsburgh, are up 25 cents, and are quoted at New York at 5.193c, as against 4.943c last week. Galvanized sheets, No. 28, Pittsburgh, advanced 25 cents, and are now quoted at $6.25. Lake copper is quoted at $36, as against $34.50. Lead, New York, is $9.50, representing a gain of 50 cents. Paint is scheduled to advance further. The cost of cans today, as compared with what they were in November, shows that one-gallon hole and cap can which was then 5.2c apiece is now 9c. Friction top can was then 8c, and is now 13.5c. One-pound gallon can, normally costing 13c, is now 22c. Linseed oil, which on Nov. 20 showed an advance of 80 per cent. over the quotation ruling a year ago last November, has since gone up 20 per cent. further. China wood oil is about 30 per cent. higher.

Shellac gums are up 150 per cent., and solvents more than 30 per cent., ochres 150 per cent., alcohol 50 per cent., and cans in the aggregate 100 per cent., and advertising and printed matter about 35 per cent. All these gains show price advances from Nov. 1 last year, and are not yet figurable into building costs this year, but into the cost of construction as late as the Spring of 1918.

It is known among well-informed building material interests that the Spring lists will show marked increases over the level prevailing today, and the tendency is to keep down speculative construction.

End Your Search for a Livable Home.
YOU NEED LOOK NO FURTHER THAN THIS IDEAL HOME.
Unparalleled Value; $2,500, Easy Terms,
and $5,000 First Mortgage, Buys This
Craftsman Home—Near Large Lake
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Plot 100 by 160 Feet.
Convenient Communication. Express Service.
House has huge veranda, upper veranda and separate entrance porch. Everything modern; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Golf, country club, schools, churches nearby. Send or Phone for Photographs.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.
The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:
"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 30 cent; "Aureas," 1018781 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Sebastopol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546542, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774403, at 25 cent; lot B, 266968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C, 2982203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1905402, at 10 cent; "Demasiado de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.
THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, ESTATES
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections
at prices below their cost and present worth; also FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SMALL FARM, $1,800
Complete, with good house and outbuilding; just the place for small family wishing year round home, having enough ground for vegetables, berries, and chickens; in large town where there is demand for eggs and poultry; near station, trolley and trolley; reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow
5 rooms and bath; all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c.; ready to occupy; beautiful garden plot 50x100; hedge; new garage for one car; fine, restricted neighborhood; neat, private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to New York City; owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY
Montreal Lunge Pointe Ward.
For Sale, 4,212,000 square feet, near electric cars, twenty minutes from the center, the best location for residence or manufacturing, at 14¼c. a foot, very little cash. The buyer can make a large profit on this bargain; title guaranteed.
G. W. PICHE, Owner,
180 St. James, Montreal.

REAL ESTATE
Queens—For Sale or To Let.
$17 monthly buys handsome 7-room cottage and large garden plot, heat, gas, electric light; full cellar, porch, and other improvements; near trolley, school and depot; 30 minutes out; write or call for photo. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city, near station, trolleys to N. Y., Brooklyn, within ½ block; lot, 1 acre enough to raise chickens; full price, $1,575; clear title. Call, write, Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

$400 cash, balance monthly, buys 8-room house, near station, Hastings-on-Hudson; plot 70 by 103. Rose, owner, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2728.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
A beautiful home, 10 rooms, two baths, six bedrooms, large living room with open fireplace, oak floors, hardwood trim, 70 ft. porch; every improvement; near station, on parked street; 30 minutes from New York on electric train; must sell at once; small payment, balance rent. W. T. HITTLE, Laurelton, L. I.

Long Beach, on water, in fine section; dwelling to suit your tastes builded; reasonable prices; easy terms. Act now. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner of Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash; balance easy terms. W 176 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.
DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE FOR SALE.
On line of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., (Harlem Div.,) about 75 miles from New York; on State road; direct route to Berkshires; exceptional building site; running spring water; beautiful view up and down valley; land fertile and adapted to all crops, and can be worked with a tractor; only a small barn, (28x48,) and chicken house on premises; river runs through the farm, also trout brook. Fine, picturesque roads across country in all directions; 262 acres; no waste land. An ideal farmer's farm or gentleman's estate. Excellent neighborhood; 2 miles from village and railroad station. Address Country Estate, Box Y 86 Times Annex.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
OLD-FASHIONED HOMESTEAD
Needs few repairs; 8 rooms; large grounds; 40 minutes out; orchard, shade trees, &c.; privilege of restricted bathing beach; refined locality; bargain to quick buyer; easy terms if desired; full particulars on request. HOMESTEAD, Box 248 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
GENTLEMAN'S HOME
Glen Ridge, N. J. Elegant modern tiled rock stucco house; sun porches, sleeping porches, solarium, 4 tiled bathrooms; large corner plot; $37,000; five minutes' walk Lackawanna or Erie R. R.; must be seen to be appreciated. Robert Leary, 437 5th Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
An Entire Floor in the New York Law School Building
174 Fulton St.
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; suitable for executive offices and showroom.
Warren & Skillin, Agents,
on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

APARTMENT TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
"Southold," Broadway, Cor. 150 St.
6 and 7 rooms; corner apartments; one furnished; exclusive 10-story, magnificent fireproof building; rooms light, sunny; outlook unobstructed; near Riverside Drive and Broadway subway; appointments, equipment, service best that careful resident supervision can offer; see resident manager on premises. Telephone 8110 Audubon.

WEST END AVE., 495
CORNER 84TH STREET.
Elegant apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; first-class condition; to sublet from April 1 at a great reduction. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 Central Park West

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK STATE—For Sale or to Let.
GOOD farm of 200 acres; fine buildings; one-quarter mile of store, school, depot. EMERSON GREGORY, owner, Bagnall, Dutchess County, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
An old apple orchard 3 acres, attractive grounds; Dutch Colonial residence; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; extensive piazza, garage; grapes, strawberries; finest location, view; convenient express station, churches, schools; sacrifice sale. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—For sale, 10-room house; steam heated; desirable location; large lot; on river; 8 minutes' walk from depot; easy terms. E. M. Wray, Elmira, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN IN GRANTWOOD.
Mahogany dining room, parquet; steam, elec., gas; easy terms, small payment down. P. P., 161 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beck-with, 1,081 10th Av., Long Island City.

FINE LIGHT private office, attractively decorated; prominent magnificent building; rent $20; continuous efficient service. 110 West 40th.

DESK and OFFICE spaces, $10 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges $2; telephone, typewriting. 309 Broadway. Suite 507.

Store, ground floor, just off 5th Av.; moderate; possession May 1. 16 West 47th.

Parlor floor for rent; basement also. 62 West 48th St.

Store to let, Park Av. and 81st St. 100 East 81st St.

5th Av., 508, Rooms 210 and 211.—Large space with big show window facing 43d St.; beautifully decorated in French gray; suitable tailor, milliner, or anybody wanting first-class address; sublet $1,200 per year. Seen any time; and communicate with Franken, 12 West 46th St. Bryant 5722.

Wanted.—To rent or lease a small plant, equipped with power, passage for immediate occupancy; give full particulars. Y 85 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.
239 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

Out of Town.
Jamaica, L. I.—To rent, furnished, six months or longer, "Easy housekeeping," modern, all-year Colonial residence, eight rooms, two baths, large living room, open fireplace, electricity, gas; select neighborhood; very convenient to Long Island station and trolleys; rent $80; best credentials required. Ladd, 63 Middletown St. 2634-M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK, runabout, late model, condition throughout like new, electric starter, lights, $500. Mr. Hains car, 150 West 55th.

DODDS Touring Car.—Five passengers; perfect condition; new; will demonstrate; price $575, extras included. K 210 Times Downtown.

DURING owner's absence, elegant private limousine; luxurious appointments; hour, day, trip; terms moderate. Telephone Mr. King, 6026 Hanover.

HUDSON super six cabriolet; brand new. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

IF YOU are in the market for a new high-grade automobile communicate with me at once, as I am in position to save you over $900 if you place your order at once. The machine in question is one of a well-known make and one of the best cars made in the country. Address Export Manager, D 34 Times.

LOZIER three-passenger coupe, special body, like new; run only 1,500 miles; a bargain. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'16 Willys Knight Touring.
'16 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Willys Knight Limousine.
'15 Overland Coupe.
'15 Paige 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Oldsmobile Touring.
Mercer Special Speedster.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'16 Studebaker Touring.
'16 Overland 5-Pass. Touring.

All cars plainly marked with a FAIR and HONEST price that is right. That is the Willys-Overland policy, and its the only just one. Any one who buys a used car from this department is sure of a square deal.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, small 4-cylinder, light 6-passenger touring automobile; electric starter, lights; driven 5,000 miles by owner; price $800. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ 1917, 1916, 1915 BULLDOGS.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
(Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.)
Pierce "38" Touring, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog special.
F. I. A. T. "30," latest importation.
(Town Brougham & Fleetwood touring bodies.)
F. I. A. T. 1915 "25-30," imported touring.
Hudson Super-Six Roadster, new.
Scripps 1916 "8," special sport body.
Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.
WINTON, 1916, model 22A; very fine condition throughout; car run 3,000 miles. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.
TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, Alco contractors' Dumpers.
Various Style Bodies and Commutables.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.
156 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle—190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.
Beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 425 West 54th. Phone Columbus 898.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine; late model; $70 weekly to desirable party. Circle 447.

RENAULT, high-class, hour, trip, monthly; moderate rates. Mandois, Columbus 2905.

TOURING.—Five-passenger touring car by hour, day, week; owner driving. Hansen, 105 West 68th St. 5703 Columbus.

Automobile Bodies.
SPRINGFIEL SEDAN BODIES—SACRIFICE.
Limousine bodies. Cars. One-man tops. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Automobile Storage.
DEAD STORAGE.—Pleasure automobiles and motor trucks wanted for dead storage; reasonable rates; large fireproof building. F. Ducasse, 1,765 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.
BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.
87TH ST., 53 EAST.
5 rooms, steam heat, $38.

87TH ST., 53 EAST.—6 rooms, electric light, all improvements, $37.

Unfurnished—West Side.
55TH ST., 124 WEST.—To sublet, unfurnished, 3 rooms and bath, from March 1; modern apartment house; rent $65; maid's room, $12.50 per month extra. Telephone Circle 588.

86TH, (near Riverside.)—Seven large rooms, three baths, or furnished. Schuyler 4695.

181ST AND FORT WASHINGTON—The Hazelhurst.—Eight-room apartment to sublet, unfurnished, on premises or to C. S. Kohler, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

181ST, 802 WEST.—Sublet 4-room apartment, elevator, high class; references. Apply premises. Telephone 9818 St. Nicholas.

APARTMENTS, choice locations; long, short leases. Central Realty, 109 West 57th. Columbus 2354.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—7 light rooms; latest improvements; electricity, telephone; facing Hudson; $40.

CONVENT AV., 270, (corner 141st St., near Broadway subway station, 137th St.)—Five rooms and bath; new fireproof apartment.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment.
125 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and three baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

Brooklyn.
MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Five minutes Borough Hall subway, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge; two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $31.

Furnished—East Side.
27TH ST., 35 EAST, (Hotel Senton.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAR-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4380.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.
56TH, 342 WEST, (near Subway.)—Sublet, 4 large rooms, elevator apartment; exquisitely furnished; Colonial mahogany, Oriental rugs, Chickering baby grand; bargain; responsible party. Mason.

71st, 10 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor, in highest-class private house; all improvements; two other rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Columbus 9415.

83TH, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, all outside rooms; seen after 10 A. M.; rent $100. Burdine.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Six-room apartment, with bath; furnished; sublet. Apartment 62.

140TH ST., 556 WEST, (Apartment 24.)—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 7 large rooms. Phone Audubon 5226.

153D, 402 WEST.—Completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms; $100 monthly. 2640 Audubon.

Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, until June, or longer, if desired; modern conveniences. Phone Riverside 7900.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (Sonoma.)—Two rooms and bath; $100 month; furnished; attractive. Aldrich.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
Tel. Vanderbilt 1420.
80 East 42d St.

3 ROOMS, bath, furnished apartment, West 38th. Inquire Mann, 226 West 82d.

FURNISHED apartment hunting simplified; long or short leases, choice locations. Consult Central Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2354 Columbus.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request. 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 2 months, or to Oct. 1. Stewart & Hobbs, 262 West 72d St. and 441 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.
SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, beautifully furnished, grand piano, to responsible tenants; men or family; only guaranteed references acceptable; $175 monthly; excellent maid would remain. Tel. Bryant 5388. N 92 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 772.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, six or eight room apartment, all light, immediate possession. Rothschild.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $47.50 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Washington, D. C.
THE BURLINGTON, Washington, D. C.—Two furnished apartments, with bath; accommodations for four, in apartment hotel, five days, including inaugural day, $100. Apply Apartment 414.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.
Couple desire good furnished apartment, two or three rooms, private bath, phone and kitchenette, in nice neighborhood; state full particulars. D 119 Times.

COUPLE without children want 2 bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette within easy walking distance Times Square; references exchanged. O 41 Times.

Unfurnished.
LADY wants unfurnished two-room, bath, kitchenette, non-elevator apartment; Gramercy Park or Washington Square section preferred; give particulars and terms. S 33 Times.

FOUR ROOMS, either Gramercy Park or near Washington Square, unfurnished. Address Brooke, 203 West 54th.

SIX outside rooms wanted, unfurnished apartment, below 125th St.; state particulars. 419 West 114th, Apt. 8C. Morn. 2408.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.
61ST, 154 EAST.—Hall room; table guests. Tel. 1379 Plaza. Clark.

West Side.
5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private bath; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful balcony floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity; would divide; also smaller room; Southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome suite or room; table supplied from owner's farm.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable, warm room; southern exposure; American family; subway.

76TH, 133 WEST AND AV, 344.—Elegant suite; exquisitely furnished; sunny, double room; private baths; best table; electricity; steam.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; one large room; electricity; steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Moderate prices; fine rooms; generous home table; electricity.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Congenial private family have double room, two gentlemen, couple; homelike; excellent table; reasonable. Tel. 5933 Riverside.

102D ST., 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Bet. Riverside, Broadway,)—Modern, private residence offers luxurious accommodation; every convenience; exceptionally bountiful table; spacious room; moderate terms.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, electricity, shower bath, suitable for couple; references.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—NEAR SUBWAY; DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; TABLE BOARD ALSO.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322.—A small room; lady only; references; excellent table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.
Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.
53TH ST., 17 EAST.—Front room with bath; residence, art collector; references.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; large, medium; all conveniences; telephone; breakfast optional.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.
50TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, en suite or single, for gentlemen appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment. Circle 179.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; sanitary bathroom, (private;) electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water supply; telephone in room; references required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined home; all conveniences; telephone; gentleman; references.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive large room in charming apartment; elevator, shower. Wilde.

69TH, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large front room, with private bath.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 7E.)—Beautifully furnished; southern exposure; gentleman preferred. Col. 5557.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, large room; private bath; ample closets; telephone.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished; residents' rooms en suite, with bath or single; electricity; $10, $15.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large room, running water, bath; convenient location; $9.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park; well heated large rooms, $8-$10; convenient.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, private baths; also floor consisting two large connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large front room; medium and single room; electricity; steam.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished attractive front parlor, bedroom connecting; water, electricity; $10.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptional two large rooms, with dressing rooms, bath.

93D, 266 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8061 Riverside.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable corner room, facing Broadway. Apt. 2 North.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, with bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny front room; all conveniences. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 205 WEST.—Hotel Joseph; 3 doors from Broadway; all-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $4 to $8 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9675 Riverside.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Single, attractive, well-kept rooms, near Columbia. Apt. 41.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Large room; private suite; reasonable if permanent. Apt. 7D.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; bath adjoining or suite; elevator, Reynolds.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apt.; telephone. Apt. 6 F. W.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (Corner 151st.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Apartment 4 at.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house.

WEST END AV., 826.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; double room; gentlemen. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front single room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; private residence; $5.50.

WEST END AV., 950.—Attractive, large, front room; modern conveniences; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.
YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, room, running water; permanent; not exceed $5; not below 60th St. S 86 Times.

YOUNG business man, room, elevator apartment, 72d to 100th St. S 27 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, responsible position, entire charge, experienced, refined, desires change. Y 286 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by the day, $2; good references. Phone 5051 Audubon, McConnell.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Good executive is open for high-class position; university training in law and accounting; over 15 years' business experience. P 206 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young woman, accustomed legal, technical work, desires responsible secretarial position; salary, $20. O 881 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 22; 5 years' brokerage, engineering, mechanical experience; legible penman; quick figurer; operate switchboard; absolutely reliable; master technicalities, grammatically; $15. P 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing and obliging; $10. Edna Maas, Room 1,605, Candler Bldg. Bryt. 1318.

STENOGRAPHER; first-class, refined young American; eight years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; $20. N 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, neat; 2 years in high school; references. H. W., 72 North Moore St.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience; good references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, two years' experience, neat, conscientious, seeks position. P 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—7 years' experience; good education; executive ability; salary $18. O 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, business-like, trustworthy, languages, business or private. S 28 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office assistant; five years' experience, wishes change. Y 283 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Domestic Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SOUTHERN cooks, houseworkers, laundress; best reference. Augusta, 333 W. 53. Columbus 3129.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADJUSTER.—A real opportunity for an experienced magazine subscription complaint adjuster. Must be thoroughly familiar with all the details concerning magazine stencils, record cards, and filing. Only one who has had experience in this particular work need apply. You can get a good salary if you demonstrate from your work. This is an unusual opportunity and is open only to the type of woman who can grow. Salary to start, $15 a week; unless you will be worth more in three months do not apply. All replies treated in strict confidence. Address X. Y. Z., 202 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, PERMANENTly, Brooklyn; renewal commissions. Wilson, 161 Grand, 11-12.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; permanent position only; competent and experienced. Apply Phoenix Art Linen Co., 100 Grand St.

CORRESPONDENT, COPY WRITER.—Assist circulation manager; publishing house; phonograph dictation; form letter systems; leaflets; salary $25-$35, with plenty of room for growth; make letter get interview; samples mail help, and will be returned promptly; applications held strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 30, Station D, W. W. N., New York City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, POSSESSING READING KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN; GIVE FULL INFORMATION, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C. J 16 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (White.)—Three in family; no washing; good wages. Call today, Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

GIRL for permanent position; experience not required; half day off Saturdays; wages to start, $5.50. Apply 8:30 to 12, Miss Bockhold, 10th floor, 209 West 38th St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, to pick orders in large mail-order house; clean work; good opportunity for advancement; previous experience unnecesary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOUSEWORKER. — Reliable German or American girl as chambermaid in small family; references required. Call 46 East 75th.

HOUSEWORKER.—German girl for general housework, small family; good pay for right girl. Susskind, 620 West 149th.

MAID and Seamstress for lady and girl of 9. Stella, 30 West 71st.

NURSE or ATTENDANT for an institution; pay $22 a month; state age and experience. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, German, wishes position with small children, 5 years; reference; wages, $40-$50. Telephone Tremont 4407.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A BRIGHT GIRL AS OFFICE ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING. AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young lady stenographer, with legal experience, for permanent position in financial district; state references and salary wanted. Y 310 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Growing concern requires the services of an experienced and intelligent stenographer; office routine; exceptional opportunity; $15 start; quick advancement. Write fully. K 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Six years' experience in dry goods line; well recommended; thoroughly experienced. T. L., 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent young lady desires work few evenings each week. Miss Montgomery, 279 West 113th St.

SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS wanted at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio; salary $50 and maintenance. Send application with references to Superintendent, Box 197, Station C, Cleveland, Ohio.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 16-20 years of age, as typists in large mail order house; good opportunity for business; permanent position. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av., "L."

TYPIST wanted, experienced invoicing and billing. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., near 34th St. Ferry and Queensboro Subway.

Employment Agencies.
BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer. — Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20; typists, $8-$12, clerks, $10. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

Instru

4 KILLED IN WRECK, MANY CARS BURNED

Express Hits Derailed Freight Near Bristol, Penn., and Ten-Hour Fire Follows.

SHOW HORSES DESTROYED

Shipments of News Print Paper and Food Also Lost—Spectators Get Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Penn., Feb. 25.—Four men and seventeen horses were killed, three men were injured, and more than thirty cars loaded with perishable food being rushed to relieve the food famine in the cities were destroyed in a wreck on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad a mile and a half east of here at 2:45 o'clock this morning. The killed are William King of Wilmington, Del., fireman of the engine on the express train; a man known only as "Long Tom," Thomas Burriss, and Harry Dunlap of Williamsport. The last three were horsemen in the express car. The injured are W. T. Hulihan, Williamsport; Thomas Rank, and Patrick Hayes, engineer of the express train.

A freight train, westbound on Track 3, was halted shortly after 2 o'clock by a broken axle on a car. At 2:45 a special Adams express, bound from Philadelphia to New York, crashed into the freight car, which had fallen over upon Track 2 in front of the express. The express engine was thrown across the four main tracks, and car after car piled up in a heap.

The wreckage took fire immediately, and soon the entire mass was ablaze. Four companies of Bristol firemen fought the flames for ten hours.

Behind the engine of the Adams Express special was a car filled with five blooded horses and a show pony. W. T. Hulihan was in charge of the horses, which were consigned to H. H. Wilson, Madison Square Garden, New York, where they were to be exhibited and offered for sale next Tuesday. In the car behind the six horses were Burriss, Dunlap, and "Long Tom." Hulihan says that among the horses killed were Captain R. A. Green, owned by himself, and Little Jewel and Bell Cord. Those which were taken out of the car slightly burned were Al Direct, Little Director, and the pony. The animals were said to be valued at $71,000.

Shipments of fruit, food supplies, and clothing were spilled over the rails for hundreds of yards, and carloads of news print paper also were destroyed. Sightseers, who were aroused from their beds by the ringing of the fire alarm, flocked to the scene and raided the cars for clothing and what food they could carry away.

All four tracks were torn up for several hundred yards, and traffic over the division was blocked, both east and west, for nearly twelve hours. Traffic was opened, with trains running thirty minutes late, at 3:55 P. M.

During the interruption of traffic trains between New York and the West were routed over the Trenton cutoff, passing through Langhorne to Trenton, while trains for Philadelphia and points south were sent down on the New Jersey side of the river from Trenton, and went into Philadelphia via the Delaware River bridge at Delair.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Black pocketbook containing draft, (on which payment has been stopped,) $35 in currency, and memoranda of no use to any one but the owner; reward of $25 on return of the property. Address S 32 Times.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, between 11 and 11:30 P. M., diamond bar pin, either in subway, between 50th and 96th Sts., or on Broadway, up 86th to 540 Arasterdam Av.; liberal reward. Box 79, 1,540 Broadway.

LOST—Left in taxicab from Pennsylvania Station, Saturday midnight, black portfolio, containing catalogues and correspondence concerning Culver Summer School; reward. Lost Articles, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—On Manhattan Av., small brown pocketbook, containing among other things admission ticket No. 649 to the Institute of Musical Art. Please return ticket to Mayer, 116 East 81st.

LOST—Small diamond ear pendant with pearl drop, at Strand Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 18. Return to Room 1,709, 52 Vanderbilt Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Evening Feb. 22, Murray's Restaurant, diamond brooch, about 5 inches long; reward. Thomas, 104 Pearl St., care William E. Peck & Co.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 16, gold watch, blue enamel monogram "J. C."; reward. Return 565 Park Av.; no questions.

LOST—Barpin, mounted with 5 diamond set coils of gold; keepsake; liberal reward. Phone Riverside 7233, Harding.

LOST.—Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday night, Zeiss glasses; reward. Dominick & Dominick, 115 Broadway.

LOST—$20 reward; English bag, 181st St., Saturday night. Return to Glenn Riddell, Subway Bowling Alleys.

LOST—Black velvet bag, beaded initials "J. M." Reward. J. Manheimer, Hotel Willard.

LOST.—Black skunk muff, 4th Av. car, Saturday P. M.; reward. S 31 Times.

LOST—Gold earring, 35th and Madison Av., 40th-5th Av.; reward. Murray Hill 8836.

$100 REWARD

for open-face, lapis-lazuli, Tiffany & Co. watch with diamond monogram C. C. K. P., and lapis-lazuli bar pin, lost Feb. 23, between Park Av. and 62d St. and 5th Av. and 52d St.
Tiffany Co., Fifth Av. & 37th St.

$200 REWARD for return of four lady's rings and one gentleman's bloodstone ring, lost Feb. 18 or 19. Return 770 Woolworth Building.

$10 REWARD.—Earring, round pearl set. Mrs. M. Bergin, 19 West 103d.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

REWARD—Airedale terrier, answers name Binkie; young male; no questions. 976 2d Av.

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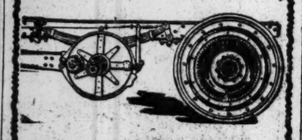

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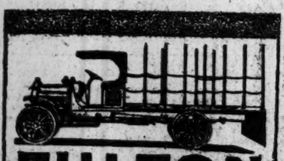

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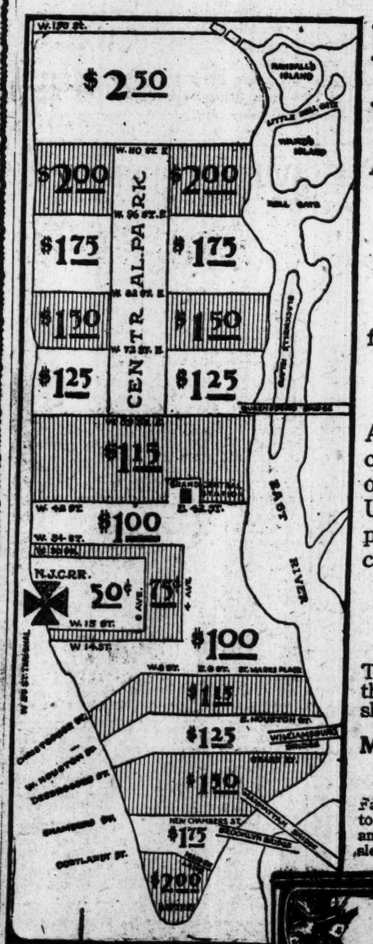

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The Service Department will remain at the present location of the company at 42 West Sixty-second Street, and the removal of the sales offices to Broadway will give us much-needed additional room.

These evidences of expansion to meet a rapidly growing business are in line with the policy of the officials of Nordyke & Marmon Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, owners of this company, to build up and maintain under factory control permanent and efficient representation in the metropolitan district.

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